

STORY OF KING EDWARD
AND
NEW WINCHELSEA



F. A. Inderwick, Q. C.



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THE STORY OF KING EDWARD
AND NEW WINCHELSEA.







THE
STORY OF KING EDWARD
AND
NEW WINCHELSEA

The Edification of a Mediæval Town.

BY
F. A. INDERWICK, Q.C.

AUTHOR OF "SIDELIGHTS ON THE STUARTS," "THE INTERREGNUM," ETC.



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TO
THE RIGHT HON. LORD TENNYSON,
POET LAUREATE,

WHILE READING WHOSE VERSE WE LIVE AGAIN IN THE TIME
OF ARTHUR AND IN THE HALLS OF CAMELOT,
I DEDICATE THIS RECITAL OF THE
EVANESCENT GLORY OF A
MEDIEVAL TOWN.

Winchelsea, 1892.

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THE STORY OF KING EDWARD AND NEW WINCHELSEA.

THE EDIFICATION OF A MEDIEVAL TOWN.

THERE are certain days in every year, when spring is fast ripening into summer, that an almost divine calm comes over the world, and nature seems to be developing into life and health after a long winter of frost and snow, and a dreary interval of wind and rain. On such a day, from a grassy slope on the pendent of Fairlight Hill, I looked towards the wooded plateau where formerly stood the antient town of Winchelsea. The air was so still that it hardly carried the perfume of the full blooming gorse, or of the may just reddening into flower. The sun was warm and

bright, the sky was clear, and the face of the low-lying country blushed with those varied tints which are nowhere to be seen in such profusion as in this poetic district. Not a ship was on the water, no engine was driving at its work, not a man was in the fields, nor a woman in the orchards, nor even a boy with a clapper to scare away the crows. Silence was only broken by the bees humming on the heather, and the distant thristle singing in the bush. But there was in the atmosphere a sentiment of growing and of expanding, as if nature rising from her long enforced slumber was stretching her arms with an awakening feeling, and bursting the fetters that had bound her energies. Earthly labour was at rest ; but under the genial influence of the time one could almost hear the cracking of the pods and almost see the swelling of the vine. The long stretch of pasture which lay beyond the Rother, studded with little churches dropped carelessly here and there, had no living attendants but a few lazy sheep. The unbroken line of shingle which strolled out to the Ness and wandered back

to the Kentish cliffs was dotted with the white homes of the coastguard, as lifeless and as still as the seagull and the plover that dozed on the sands. The square tower of Lydd stood in distant grandeur in the solitary plain, looking as if some pupil of Giotto had been cast upon the shore and had reverently raised a column in remembrance of his Tuscan master. The old battlefields of sea and land slumbered as peacefully as if they had never heard the tramp of horse or felt the shock of invading foes. A passing zephyr which trailed its shadow over the growing corn, and a momentary sparkle from a cottage window in the Marsh gave the only movement to the scene, while a soft pillow of bracken and of moss unconsciously invited dreams of the future and visions of the past. In this happy hour of lazy contemplation I pictured to myself the actual condition of a Cinque Port town in the Middle Ages. The familiar landscape, with its gardens of hops in early growth, with its little wooden bridges crossing the streams that water the cultivation, its well-kept spinnies and its

woods carpeted with primrose and daffodil, with blue-bell and with fern, gave way to a dense uncultivated forest, and its straight well-metalled roads to muddy and deviating tracks. The gentle ascent that leads to the southern entrance of the modern village presented the bold outlines of a walled and fortified town with embattled ramparts and portcullissed gates.

Within the walls of the antient town all was life and animation. Busy people passed to and fro clad in garments quaint of cut, bright of colour, varied in texture, and spoke a language hardly intelligible to the modern ear, in a chanting and drawling tone more like the dwellers in the Western States than the inhabitants of the British Isles. Every trade was represented by its sign affixed to the house or hanging from the door. Masons were working on the great church, on the public buildings, and on the city walls. Heavy two-wheeled carts and laden horses toiling up the rugged causeway were bringing stone, timber, tiles and materials for the workers, and meat and drink for all, from the uplands and the wharves.

Here a company of chanting priests were in procession ; here again a morris dancer and a ballad singer had attracted a crowd of young men and women, and there old Moses the Jew, whose tribulations are written in the Sussex records, caught trying to bargain against the form of the Statute, was being driven from the market and haled off to the Provost for torture and fine. In an open space, where the heather and the bracken were still uncut, a great concourse of people, soldiers and sailors, citizens, men-at-arms, and merchants, were apparently holding an open council. The monastery gardens were sweet with eglantine and the English rose, while the hillsides were yellow with golden furze. Women in every variety of costume, but with a curious similarity of head-dress, chattered in the highways and wandered in and out of the shops, some of which were in open houses on the streets, and others below the level of the road in spacious and vaulted crypts. Companies of archers manned the battlements, and men in armour guarded the gates. The sea beat against the cliffs, and in the

harbour lay a fleet of single-masted ships of war, armed with wooden turrets fore and aft, their sails embroidered with the arms of their commanders, and their hulls decorated with metal and with paint. As evening drew on and the bell tolled the hour of rest, one by one the lights of the houses went out, and night was only enlivened by the beacon on the point, the lamp of the watchman on the tower, and the glimmering lanterns of the restless few who flitted like fireflies through the general gloom.

- Knowing the outlines of an antient town, fancy may fill in the details and draw a reasonably accurate picture of the whole. But there are times and places when imagination will be at fault, and when its flights may be recalled and tempered by fact. When truth may be extracted from the soil, fancy is not permitted to drive the plough. The woven paces and the waving arms of the great magician have changed the spot, and though not entirely lost to name and fame, Winchelsea has dwindled from its high estate into the solitude of a country village. But it still lives in the stony

records of its antient power. The handiwork of those mediæval masons is not entirely obliterated. The walls of the Jews' market with its gateway still remain. The chancel of the old church, the old home of the Alards, portions of the harbour-master's tower, of the vaulted crypts, of the gates and of the town walls have survived the general decay. Silver pennies, groats, and Nuremburg counters which the early settlers dropped in their daily labours, are frequently turned up by the spade of the husbandman. And Englishmen and foreigners come in hundreds, pass under the gates, look at the recumbent figures in the church, and go away with no truer notion of the place, or of the ephemeral but brilliant part that it once played in the history of the country, than is to be got from the waiter of the country inn.

Day by day the unrolling of a papyrus gives us new lessons in the lives, the habits, and the instincts of the Pharaohs. The discoveries of monuments and of writings, and the recovery of sculptured figures from the tombs of Troja and the Piræus, people and animate the plains of

antient Greece. And the opening up of the almost inexhaustible storehouse of our own historical muniments affords glimpses into the history of the England of our forefathers to an extent which the records of no other country can equal. The story of our national life at its various epochs is one ever changing in its methods, but ever consistent in its results. It is to be read in the lives of our great men, in the tales of our historic cities, in the rise of our religious movements, and in the struggles of the founders of our faith. Winchelsea is not typical of any great manhood, of any powerful municipality, or of the birth of any new religion. But it marks an epoch in our history when for a time England alone withstood the world in arms, when autocratic government under the greatest of our kings received its most effectual check, when the great council of the nation was first established as a factor in our constitutional life, when freedom was assured by the confirmation of the Great Charter, and when the self-reliance, the energy and the generosity of a king and his people rescued an entire colony

from the waves, and with all the skill and learning at their command, planned, built, and fortified a new harbour, a new fortress, and a new town for the glory of England and the defence of her shores.

Winchelsea is not, as Andrew Lang suggests of Oxford, a palimpsest written and erased, re-written and again erased, and again re-written till the whole skin is blurred and hardly a line of the original text is legible by the student. It was written fairly on a new parchment which has, alas! been sadly effaced by time and trouble, but over whose mediæval text no later hand has traced a line. The excavators of the buried cities of Campania have called the shattered walls which they have rescued from the lava by the speculative names of Diomed, Sallust, Pansa, and the tragic poet. With the recollection of the old records in his mind, and gathering on the spot the still continued names of quarters and streets, the student or the loungeur may find for himself in Winchelsea the precise location of each particular house, may follow the line of the battlements, drink of the wells, explore the crypts, and picture

to himself, if his fancy so leads, the teeming population once enclosed within its walls.

How all this was done, what was the actual construction and the composition of this mediæval town, who were its people and how they lived, I have set down in this Tale of King Edward and the Town of Winchelsea, collecting my materials as the builders of the town collected theirs, not without great care and some labour, and I commend it to all who are interested in the details of English life in the Middle Ages, as a statement strictly accurate to the best of my knowledge, given in all truth and sincerity without exaggeration, embroidery, or romance.

I.

WHEN a division of the invading Roman fleet landed their living freight and beached their galleys on the coast of Sussex, they found the entire country from Portsmouth to the Rother covered with a vast forest, called the great wood of Andred, or, Anderida. It is described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as being in length, from east to west, one hundred and twenty miles or more, and thirty miles broad. It came down nearly to the sea, and as our ancestors were chiefly mariners and fishermen, they built for themselves houses and settlements on the narrow strip of coast, habitually deserting their houses and taking refuge with their families and their movables in this dense forest, inaccessible to strangers, when they were attacked from the sea-front by forces that they were unable successfully to resist.

On the borders of this huge forest, the Romans built an important fortress, between Pevensy and

Eastbourne, called Andredeceaster, or the fortress of Anderida, of which it is supposed that some remains still exist in the neighbourhood of Pevensey Castle. The fortress was, however, attacked, A.D. 490, shortly after the Roman Exodus, by Cella, King of Northumbria, who carried it by storm, and slew every Briton that dwelt therein. The Romans also partially constructed a smaller fort at the end of the forest, on the bank of either the Rother or the Lympne, for both rivers afterwards changed their course to such an extent that it is almost impossible at present to trace their beds. This was found, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in an incomplete condition in the time of King Alfred, A.D. 893, when it was stormed by the Danes, who towed their ships four miles up the river, and put the valiant defenders to the sword.¹

Mr. Holloway, in his "History of Romney Marsh," gives a drawing of these ruins, which he describes as marking the site of the ancient for-

¹ The ruins of this fort may still be traced at Newenden, on land in the occupation of Mr. Alderman Selmes.

tress of Anderida. In this, however, I think he is mistaken; although the question of the exact position of Andrede-ceaster has always been one of lively interest to Antiquarians and Archæologists.¹ The Romans, during their occupation of the country, placed the coast line from Yarmouth to the Isle of Wight under the charge of an officer called "The Count of the Saxon Shore," who had under him nine Roman captains, each with a fortress and a garrison of about 200 Roman troops of various arms. It is supposed that he lived either at Pevensey or at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, and had absolute control over the coast, together with all citadels and ports, exercising the duties of a provincial Lieut.-Governor. When the Romans left Britain, about A.D. 410, the Count of the Saxon Shore and his captains went with them, and the country became divided into small and jealous principalities. These in turn became a prey to foreign invaders, who, until the settlement under the Anglo-Saxon kings, took advantage of

¹ This question is discussed at length in the *Sussex Archæologia*.

the quarrels of the native princes to plunder our shores. There was probably, however, no direct government over this part of the coast until the institution or recognition of the Cinque Ports by Edward the Confessor, who gave them their first Charter and put them under the authority of a Lord Warden, whose jurisdiction, reaching at first to the Port of Yarmouth, was almost co-extensive with that previously exercised by the Roman Count of the Saxon Shore. The various hamlets and homesteads along the southern coast had thus by degrees formed themselves into communities, and something approaching to a municipal system had been established. The great forest had also yielded to the woodman's axe, its fir and oak had been exploited, and a trade in timber had been established, both home and foreign. When, therefore, William the Conqueror, landing at Pevensey, near the old Roman encampment, fought the battle of Hastings and assumed the Crown of England, he found along this coast from Sandwich to Portsmouth various tidal harbours, protected by forts and managed by flourishing municipalities, en-

gaged in trade and shipbuilding, who sent their fleets to all parts of the Channel and the North Sea, carrying timber and bringing home fish, which, to a great extent, supplied all classes of the community with food. He immediately revived the old Roman system, or more probably adapted some system then in force, and put these various communities under the charge of Bailiffs, who were nominated by, and were accountable only to the King, in distinction to the mayors of boroughs, who were annually elected by, and accountable to their Corporations. These bailiffs were usually elected for life, or during the good pleasure of the king. They seized and rendered to the king all his duties on the import and export of various commodities, collected the tax on herrings and other crown dues, regulated the shipping, and acted generally as the king's agents and representatives within their various districts. They had power to try, as judges, offences against the king's revenue; their tribunals were among the recognized institutions of the middle ages, and the bailiff in his court was a favourite subject

with the draftsmen of the period. They also sat with the mayors of towns within their jurisdiction, when the latter held Courts under their various Charters.

Among many small communities thus formed at the Norman Conquest, was the Royal Manor of Igham, which, indeed, exists as a manor at the present day, and includes the site of new Winchelsea. Numerous flint implements, which have been discovered in excavations of its several caves, point to its population by pre-historic man. It is described in Domesday Book as having been held by Earl Godwin in the time of Edward the Confessor, and as being of the value of £6, but that it had been laid waste. It was held under King William by the Count of Eu, who had at his disposal thirty villeins or serfs, and ten cottagers, with nineteen ploughs, six acres of pasture, and pannage for two hogs, and it was taxed at two hides of arable land. The equivalent of a hide of land is not very accurately known, though it is supposed to have been 120 acres, but the pannage for two hogs meant the free run of two hogs in the

forest. "Vastata fuit" is its commentary in the Domesday record, suggesting some long forgotten period, anterior to the coming of the Conqueror, when there were dwellers with houses and properties at Igham, who had either been destroyed by the petty warfare of jealous princelets, or overwhelmed by a tornado of ruthless tempests.

Of the Cinque Ports, old Winchelsea was one of the most important. It was a town, according to Norden, of seven hundred households, and it was of importance not only by reason of the large fishing trade, which trained men and boys for the sea, but because it was the foremost port for building ships of commerce and of war. Its contributions to the Royal Navy of England were the largest in number and in tonnage of all the Cinque Ports or their members, and it commonly supplied from among its citizens the Admiral of the Cinque Ports, who was in fact the commander of the Royal fleet. When therefore the gradual progress of the shingle, which, reversing in its movement the ordinary course of nature, travels from

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west to east, began to silt up the mouth of the old harbour, and successive gales of unprecedented ferocity bore the channel waves into the old town, destroying one by one its churches and its public buildings, and at last, on the Eve of St. Agatha, A.D. 1287, sweeping it away altogether, changing the face of the earth and causing the Rother to alter his course, the impending calamity to the port and to the country was considered so great that the King himself took cognizance of the matter. This had been a century of storms. A great tempest off Calais, in 1215, annihilated the fleet of de Beauvais, and drowned in the channel some thousand foreign knights and their retainers on their way to support King John in his domestic strife. In 1233 thunder and lightning were incessant for fifteen days, accompanied by hurricanes of wind and rain. In 1236 the Thames, excited by a storm, broke into the Palace of Westminster, and inundated Westminster Hall. During 1250 earthquakes were felt in London, and on the feast of Saint Remigius, (1st Oct.,) the sea, contrary to the course of nature, flowed twice without ebbing, and, after roaring so

that it was heard far inland and appeared to the mariners as if on fire, broke in upon old Winchelsea, sweeping away many of its churches and habitations. On the feast of Epiphany, 1252, and again in 1254, the sea forced its way through the breaches previously made in the primitive sea wall, and added to the destruction already effected by depositing layers of salt on many of the fields and trees. In a great storm of 1287, the lightning passed through the chamber where the King and Queen Elinor were conversing, killing two of the attendants,¹ and the country was pale with terror at the possible recurrence of these frightful visitations.

From their old habitation in the marsh, a low-lying windy corner, much of it below the sea-level, intersected with streams, surrounded by ever shifting and undrained morasses, threatened by rivers for ever changing their course, with their homes and buildings from time to time engulfed by the encroaching tide, resembling an old-time Venice, without a Lido to shelter it from the ocean, the dwellers in old Winchelsea must many

¹ Thomas of Walsingham, vol. i. p. 29.

new
a time have cast their eyes with longing on the rocky bluff of Igham, standing apparently impregnable in the centre of a well-protected haven and occupied only by a scattered population with a few millers, who had taken advantage of its airy heights to erect their mills. And thus when King Edward visited his ports of Winchelsea and Rye, and heard from the commonalty a recital of their misfortunes and of their hopes, he revived their charters, and carved out of his then existing manor of Igham a site for the new town of Winchelsea. The old town was rapidly drowned, and was so soon forgotten that it is difficult now to indicate its precise locality. I believe, however, that it stood on a spit of land running into Rye Bay from a point nearly identical with the spot upon which Camber watchhouse now stands. It had in its time received many of our kings, including in the number Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, John, and Henry III., and it had a protected harbour extending towards Appledore, in which a considerable fleet could lie in safety. The destruction of old Winchelsea and

the small hamlets on the littoral was ascribed by the superstitious sentiment of the time to some hidden and mysterious agency. It was, however, the natural and inevitable result of the incroachment of the sea, provoked by an unusual succession of inclement seasons.

The selection of Igham by King Edward, though probably instigated by local desire, was the result of his own personal investigation. In this he was aided by his council and his admirals, and his choice was received with general acclamation, although the gradual working of the tide and the continuous easterly movement of the shingle, not perhaps understood at that date, might have warned the king of the possibility of the calamity which afterwards occurred. The chief attractions of this site were its strategic position, its abundance of excellent water, supplied by numerous springs which rise both within and without the walls, and its general reputation for healthiness. The two latter qualifications it has always retained. When the Great Plague broke out¹ in 1563 and

¹ "State Papers," 28 July, 1563.

again in 1586, Winchelsea was selected as a sanatorium for the troops and others during the time of pestilence; and it is probable that the very same reasons which induced Edward I. to found the town on this spot led the government at the commencement of the present century to make it the principal dépôt for cavalry in anticipation of the possible invasion of Napoleon. It stood, surmounted by some hundred and fifty acres of table-land, on a sandstone rock 300 feet above the sea, which on three sides washed its base. To the south were the hills of Fairlight and of Hastings; to the west the wooded slopes of Brede and Udimore reflecting their varied tints in the water of their respective bays; to the north lay the town of Rye and the ports and villages of Romney Marsh, while directly across the channel, on a clear and propitious day, the white cliffs of Normandy were distinctly visible. Beyond the town of Rye, on the Camber coast, lay the decaying port of Vindelis or old Winchelsea, from which the unruly tempests were rapidly driving the inhabitants. These in their old and dangerous habitations, while on the

one hand they saw their abodes falling victims to the inroads of the sea, on the other hand saw their new town gradually rising in stately magnificence. The old church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which, on the Eve of St. Agatha, had been swept away by the tempest, was rebuilt in greater splendour at Igham; and one at least of their ancient hospitals rose again in the new town. Old privileges, old traditions, and even old stones were carried across the bay. The former scene of devastation was rapidly fertilized. It grew into a rich and flourishing town, and when the crowd poured like a swarm of bees into their new hive they found their homes thatched with the old accustomed straw and sweetened with honey from their own cells.

II.

THE position of new Winchelsea in the year of our Lord 1287 was unsurpassed in grandeur and attraction. Near the Ferry Gate are the remains of an old well called the Pipe Well, above which is still to be found some solid masonry forming part of the town wall. Following the line of that masonry to the corner of the field in which it stands, there will be found the ruined remains of what was, within the recollection of some of our old inhabitants, a circular watch tower called the Roundel, from which the guardian of the port could survey the whole extent of his harbour. The prospect even nowadays is one of great beauty, and it is possible from that spot to realize almost as fully as if one lived in the thirteenth century the size and the security of Winchelsea Haven. If, selecting a morning towards the end of the autumn, when the mist has settled in the valleys, and before the sun has had the strength

to conjure it away, and then, standing on the site of the old watch tower, the spectator will lean in imagination over the embattled ramparts, look towards the sea and thence carry the eye to the town of Rye, to Leasam, to the heights of Cadborough, to Udimore, and to Brede, returning thence by the hills of Icklesham back to Winchelsea, he will see the extent of the old Haven.^a The mist will take the place formerly occupied by the sea, and he will realize the existence of a harbour, not indeed very deep, for in those days the small draught of the ships required but a shallow roadstead, but deep enough and large enough in extent to allow the entire navy of England to ride safely at anchor. A shingle bank, as will even then be seen, at once protected and threatened the entrance to the harbour. Udimore Bay and Brede Bay, spoken of in the old charts, will be clearly defined, and the line of the ferry to Udimore may even be traced. If, pausing on that spot, he watches the mist as it gradually dissolves under the rays of the sun, the transformation of the locality will

become vividly apparent. The shingle banks will rise slowly into sight, first as dark lines, then as spits of land; Camber Castle will come into view, and as one of the latest developments of nature the beds of shingle between that castle and the harbour of Rye will appear upon the scene. And as these dark beds appear step by step, turning the sea away from the shallow harbour and urging it towards the sands of the opposite coast, he will appreciate with alacrity and intelligence how it happened that, as the sea was driven away and the dry land appeared, the thrifty and laborious descendants of the South Saxon population hastened to reclaim every acre from which the waters had receded, and, utilizing the soil which the rivers brought from the uplands, converted the bed of the harbour into the beautiful and luxuriant pasture that now feeds our cattle and our sheep.

Winchelsea was then described by Thomas of Walsingham in *Historia Anglicana*, as situated on a hill with so steep an ascent on the sides facing the water that it could only be ascended by

scrambling on hands and knees, and could hardly be descended without fear of falling over a precipice. It was therefore approached by zigzag paths winding about the town. The cliffs were also infested with rabbits, so that it was spoken of not too flatteringly as a rabbit warren. Of these zigzags, one at the Friars, one leading to St. Katherine's Well, and one leading towards St. Leonard's Well, are familiar to us now : and of the family of rabbits that were probably here for ages before the Norman Conquest, their descendants may still be seen in their thousands playing in the coney field, and dodging in and out of their holes in the cliff, and the successors of these will probably be found on the same spot when Winchelsea is dissolved in fire or whatever may be the end of the material world. Notwithstanding the rabbits, however, and the devastation spoken of in Domesday Book, the hill was in the thirteenth century a valuable possession, portions of it being owned by Sir John Tregoz, knight, who was one of the vendors to the Crown, by the Abbot of Battle, famous for his military prowess, by the

Tristram family, of Saxon origin, who had a house there, by the Morris family, by the Alards, by the Bacans, who owned a mill, and by others.

The King having thus selected the site of new
Winchelsea, and having purchased of the copy-
holders their rights in such lands as were necessary
for his purpose, had an opportunity of building a
city which, except to some extent in the instance
of London after the fire, has never been afforded
to any English monarch. For he had a site
absolutely clear of any obstruction, the fee simple
of the whole area was in his own hands, and he
had a population both civil and military, combining
every element necessary for the constitution of a
prosperous community ready and anxious to in-
habit his city so soon as its foundations were laid,
and its metes and bounds were duly staked out.
He had power to limit the number and the extent
of its religious settlements, to exclude all paupers
and diseased persons, to select what positions he
thought fit for his public buildings, to settle the
dues of the port and the taxes of the town, and to
complete his work according to the most approved

system of the thirteenth century. And it is remarkable to notice a fact which I believe to be unique in the building of English towns, that the disused principle of the builders of Pompeii,¹ in constructing streets or highways running directly east to west, traversed by streets running directly north to south, so as to present the whole town in blocks of an average superficial area of about two acres, was adopted by the builders of new Winchelsea, who laid out their town in quarters or blocks, numbered and described, intersected by strada or streets at right angles to each other, beginning with the first quarter in the north-east, and ending with the thirty-ninth quarter at the southern point. The practice was then again discontinued by English-speaking people until the erection of the new homes in the New World, where I believe that every new city without any exception has been laid out upon the ancient model. Who was the person actually responsible for the adoption of this plan midway between

¹ Pompeii had 160 acres within the walls; Winchelsea had 150 acres.

Rome and Washington, I am unable to say, and it may be that this scheme had even been adopted by the original settlers in the old town, but the selection which the king made of an agent for his work showed that monarch's usual sagacity.

At this period the only persons of skill and education, either as authors or as architects, were the clergy, and in selecting a founder for his new town he naturally sought one from that class. The person he chose was Sir John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, who was thus the architect and the builder of new Winchelsea. This prelate, like many of his time, was more of a politician than of a churchman. He was ordained a deacon in early life, and became a considerable pluralist, being at the same time Canon of Wells and of York, Dean of Wimborne and of Worcester, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to King Henry III., a post which he retained for some years, involving himself, as is said, so much in secular affairs, that when in 1283 he was elected also to the Bishopric of Lichfield, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, John Peckham, refused to consecrate him, holding that "a man

of so good conscience as a bishop ought to be, would rather content himself with a little living than cumber himself with so many charges." ¹

By Edward I. he was appointed Lord High Treasurer in 1284, and on the 22nd September, 1286, having been ordained priest on the previous day, he was consecrated Bishop of Ely by the same Archbishop Peckham. This position as the sovereign's chief officer of state and Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom in his absence, Sir John de Kirkeby held till his death in March, 1291. In the king's absence he ruled with great power and decision, and in 1289, the monarch being away on one of his long visits to France, and the Commons refusing to grant any supply till he returned to England, Kirkeby set the Parliament at defiance, and by his own authority demanded and levied heavy contributions in the nature of an aid from all the cities, boroughs, and king's demesnes throughout the kingdom. To this minister accor-

¹ Prynne, "Ecc. Jurisdiction," vol. iii, p. 359. Bentham, ("Ely Cathedral," p. 151), says that Kirkeby declined the dignity. The two stories are, however, consistent.

ingly, assisted by Stephen de Pencestre, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the mayor and jurats of the town, were confided the design, the construction, and the ordering of new Winchelsea. The work of purchasing, surveying, and allotting the land was commenced by the Lord Warden about 1281. On the 25th July, 1288, the preliminaries were completed and the Bishop of Ely, as Lord High Treasurer, on the King's behalf, on the feast of St. James the Apostle, amid all the beauty and luxuriance of a mediæval summer, made delivery of seizin of the king's lands to the mayor and commonalty of the antient town, reserving, however, to the Crown a plot of about ten acres called the King's Green, to the south of the town, beyond the spot where the Grey Friars subsequently found a home. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the High Sheriff of Sussex and of a great concourse of nobles, knights, bailiffs, and inhabitants of the county. At the same time, to foster the prosperity of the new colony, the commonalty were released for a period of seven years from any payment of rent or of

dues to the King or his successors. Five years were devoted to the building, and seven years of taxation were then remitted to the city. This period, coinciding with five years for birth and maturity and seven years for apprenticeship to industry or commerce, completed the twelfth year, which was recognized from the history of sacred life as the accepted starting-point of man's intellectual power and physical endurance. For in the middle ages the Holy Scriptures were not only read as an infallible guide to faith and morals, but were consulted as a trustworthy encyclopædia of universal knowledge.

The King did not, however, entirely delegate to the Lord Treasurer all control over the erection of new Winchelsea. He personally interested himself in the construction of the town, was on numerous occasions resident within it, and as his bailiff was also the Admiral of his Fleet, and had been his brother in arms against the Saracens, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the Court Hall, or bailiff's house, sheltered the English Justinian, one of the greatest of England's kings.

This house, now known as the old Court Hall, or Bailiff's Prison, is the oldest in the town, and as we know that the Manor of Igham was occupied before it received the name of Winchelsea, I



REMAINS OF THE OLD COURT HALL.

think it very probable that this antient building was erected before the Barons of Winchelsea left the shores of Camber, and before the church, the gates, and the vaulted cellars were taken in hand. An examination of the building itself gives force to this suggestion. The great depth and the material of the walls, the timbers of rough hewn oak, the architecture of the doors, and what re-

mains of the windows, and the entire absence of ornament, all point to a date before the building of the church, which was itself undertaken immediately upon the immigration of the settlers from the old town. The conveyancing title to the building, however, does not go further back than the time of Henry VII., who conveyed the Royal Manor of Igham, including the Court Hall at Winchelsea, and the advowsons of the two churches of St. Thomas and St. Giles, to Sir Richard Guldeford, then bailiff of the antient town. It was originally a building of considerable size. It appears, from the remains of the walls, that its frontage to the church was about 100 feet, and that it had a frontage towards the plot called Paradise, on the west, of at least seventy feet. There were other rooms besides the Hall itself above the ground floor, and the small stone doorway found on the first floor shows that there was a communication with other apartments on the same level. It is also possible that the vaulted cavern under the west end of the Hall, now however blocked up, was used as a prison

for the bailiff's malefactors, in which case the small door above referred to may have admitted them to the Court close to where the bailiff and the mayor may have sat, so that they need not have passed through the body of the hall. Small doors of this kind opening on to the judgment seat, are common enough in old courts of justice, and specimens of them are to be seen in the Doge's Palace at Venice and in similar buildings in France and Germany. The roof, with its huge beams of rough hewn oak, is probably in the same condition as when first placed upon the walls, and it appears to be very similar in character to the oaken roof of St. Thomas' church. Two niches of stonework with iron gratings show where holy virgins or saints were formerly placed, and a coat of arms, surmounted by a tilting helmet, probably of the Lewknor family, has been apparently removed from some other building and inserted in the outer wall.

The Hall itself was the property of the bailiff, and not of the Corporation. Rent was paid to the lord of the manor of Igham, who succeeded

the last bailiff, down to the year 1884; and as far back as Richard II. (A.D. 1399), the sum of vi^s. viii^d. per quarter was paid to Vincent Finch, the then bailiff, for the use of the Hall, then called the King's House (*Domum Regis*), by the Corporation.

Under these fostering influences the new town rapidly grew and prospered. The timber trade flourished, for the old forest of Andred had not disappeared for many years after this date. The fishing fleet of Winchelsea increased year by year. The curing and exporting of herrings brought a good revenue to the bailiff, and a large profit to the inhabitants, who, by means of their carriers or rippers, distributed their fish throughout the district, even sending it on occasions as far as London, in whose markets, as Barons of Winchelsea, they had a right of free sale.

The herring, for which the boats of Rye still put out, following the shoal even to the North Sea, was then, as now, a precarious though most important market. I find, from Professor Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices* (vol. i. p. 641),

that the average price of herrings from A.D. 1259 to 1350, was 7s. 5d. per thousand (counting twelve hundred), but that before that period they were in 1242 as low as 3s. 2d. per thousand, or thirty for a penny. In 1299 they were as high as 11s. 7½d. per thousand, or eight for a penny. For the next fifty years the average price was 16s. per thousand. The herring, however, was a somewhat costly fish, and whether fresh or salted, was generally beyond the means of the poorer classes. It might, with eel and salmon, of which in the middle ages there was a great profusion in England, and many hundreds of whom doubtless then travelled annually up the river Rother, be said to have been exclusively for the table of the rich. Haddock, cod, hake, porpoise, mackerel, and conger eel, which is still in some parts of France considered an acceptable article of food, were for the repast of the poor. These two industries, together with the free import of foreign wines, which were sold at an average price of four shillings per dozen gallons, or one halfpenny per pint, and to receive which the town was honey-combed with caves or

vaulted cellars, many of which, with their groined ceilings and curiously carved corbels, are to be found under the modest cottages of the present town, gave to the place so great an aspect of business and wealth, that, according to Leland, within twenty years of its foundation, there were twenty aldermen in the town, merchants of good substance. The iron works of Sussex, which had in former days supplied the army of Harold with spear-heads and swords, were to be found within half a day's journey in the forest, and furnished the town with tools and weapons. Cogs and sloops of Winchelsea and Rye brought from Normandy the stone that built the church of St. Thomas, and the brick earth and sandstone to be found on the spot, together with an unlimited supply of Sussex oak, completed the necessary materials for building. The wood ash, which could be procured in abundance from the forest, enabled the monks to make the gorgeous red, green, blue, and yellow glass, some pieces of which have by a rare accident survived to the church, but the secret of whose manufacture has now for ever departed.

And tradition, indeed, assigns to Winchelsea the site of a great factory of ecclesiastical glass, existing nearly to the time of the Reformation. The shipwrights, who had transferred their business from the old town, still continued to supply England with a great portion of its navy, and much of its fishing and merchant service. To such an extent, indeed, had this industry increased during the first fifty years of new Winchelsea, that in the year 1347 it alone supplied to the king twenty-one ships of war, with 596 mariners, the largest contribution of any of the royal ports. A return under the date of 20, Edward I. (A.D. 1292), partially transcribed by Mr. Cooper in his "History of Winchelsea," shows how fully the new town was occupied within four years of its foundation. Among the 730 names there returned will be found those of most of the well-known families of this district. All the leading residents of the old town appear to have come over, and among other names the list comprises those of Alard, Etchingam, Tristram, Lewknore, Godfrey, Dering, Bertelot and Glynde, together with a con-

siderable staff of clergy and many single ladies and widows. Among other names are those of a family called Cogger. They were, as their name would indicate, mariners or caulkers of ships. Of all the families named in 1292, this is the only one that has ever since remained attached to the soil of Winchelsea. They never rose above the rank of fishermen or artificers, and the last of the race, an old labourer over eighty years of age, with a remarkable knowledge of local history for the last 200 years, still lives in a thatched cottage in the antient town. Few Saxon names are to be found, but amongst this small number is that of "Goda," the same name as that of a Saxon landowner and countess, who is entered in Domesday Book as then holding considerable land in various parts of the county of Sussex, and as having owned it in the time of the Confessor.¹ The Norman is every-

¹ She held in Hailsullede Hundred lands of the value altogether of £8 14s. per annum: in Guestling Hundred £24 per annum: in Havothesberrie Hundred £18 per annum: in Hamfelt Hundred £3 10s. per annum. Very large holdings in those days.

where to be found in name and occupation, showing how completely the Anglo-Saxon had by this time developed into the Anglo-Norman.

The new town took somewhat more than five years to build, and it was completed and partly occupied when the last inroad of the sea destroyed the remnants of old Winchelsea. — To his barons and goodmen of the new town the king gave the same rights and privileges as were exercised by those of the old, together with the charter under which the mayor and jurats sat from time to time as magistrates and electors in the Court Hall. He established the markets, which, with varying prosperity, survived to the beginning of the present century, and of which the localities are popularly known, and he laid the foundation of the church dedicated to the English saint Thomas of Canterbury, “the holy blisful martyr,” as Chaucer calls him, a portion of whose effigy in tinted stone was some years ago recovered from the earth, and is now to be seen over the chancel steps. He gave to the Corporation, under the title of the Barons of Winchelsea, a Great Seal, of

5 yr
to
build

English

Mark

which a portion of the original of that date still remains, and is in a peculiar way typical of the King. The seal represents a ship of war of the thirteenth century with a crew of eight men preparing for sea. The counterseal or reverse shows the public buildings of the town, including the churches of St. Thomas and St. Giles. In the former is a representation of the murder of A'Beckett by the three knights, and above are the royal arms, consisting of three lions, the fleur-de-lis not having been as yet assumed by the English kings. Above the church of St. Giles, which has a representation of the saint with his faithful hind, is placed a bird standing on a crocketed gable. This, says Mr. M. A. Lower, in his "History of Sussex," "appears to have been introduced merely to fill up a blank space in the design." But our forefathers did not waste time and energy in filling up blank spaces, they used symbols because they were symbolical, and emblems because they were emblematical, and this is both a symbol and an emblem. The bird in question, though it appears on the seal as the

young
seal

representative of a huge antedeluvian seagull, is a dove, whose history I conceive to be as follows. Edward the Confessor, the father of the Cinque Ports, bore on the top of his sceptre the figure of a dove, emblematical of mercy and peace. The Conqueror and William Rufus would have none of it, and carried the sword in one hand and the globe in the other. Henry I., on the contrary, adopted the emblem of the dove, though not on the sceptre but on the globe, as signifying some return to the benignant laws of St. Edward and a departure from the severity of his father and brother.¹ This symbol was also used in the same manner by Stephen and by Henry II. Richard I. again discontinued the dove, and it remained for Edward I. to reassume the emblem, bearing it on the top of his sceptre in exact imitation of Edward the Confessor, and as an intimation to the world that while bearing the same name as the sainted king he would follow him in his acts of clemency and pity, and in a restoration of those laws which had rendered famous his name and his age. The

¹ Sandford's "Genealogical History," p. 26.

symbol of clemency and reconciliation was no inappropriate design for the Winchelsea seal, as the redoubtable barons of the old town had been in arms against Edward in former years, and had been punished with a great slaughter after a stubborn resistance. This same symbol was also used by Edward II. and by Edward III. during the early portion of his reign, and it then disappeared for ever from the royal emblem.

Nor did the King or his treasurer forget the outward symbols of religion and of law. On a green spot beyond the city wall, a short distance from the gate, rose the Holy Rood of Winchelsea. Land travellers making for the only entrance that would admit them from the road, could see the holy emblem long before they arrived at the portcullised gate, and it was equally visible from the ships that lay in the inner harbour. It faced to the south, and its shadow fell in the morning on the water, and in the evening on the town. The house of the Holy Cross overlooked it, and two holy friars living near the New Gate had it in charge. After paying this tribute to religion the

Bishop made his respects to law, and erected a great gallows in a field within sight of the Holy Rood, but also beyond the walls. According to its antient rights as a Cinque Port, Winchelsea was entitled to impound and appropriate all cattle found straying within its limits if not redeemed within a year and a day. The pound still exists, and the pound driver is still nominally an officer of the Corporation. It had also a pillory and a tumbrell or cucking-stool, the latter used for ducking scolds or brawling women, and the former for exposing bakers and brewers whose bread and beer were not found equal to the standard of purity imposed by law. The pillory and cucking-stool have long since disappeared, and the ladies are now allowed the free use of their tongues, though the bakers and the brewers are still to some extent controlled by law.

For the purposes of health, for public assemblies, or for recreation, three open spaces were kept within the walls. One of about ten acres, to the south of the town, was called the King's Green ; the Church Square, of about two acres, occupied

the centre, and a small common called Cook's Green at the north-east point overlooked the harbour. During all the vicissitudes and variations of Winchelsea these three several plots have, so far as is known, remained open spaces from the foundation of the town to the present day.

III.

THE speech of a nation is like that of a human being. Beginning with a limited if not a monosyllabic vocabulary, it gradually increases in volume, developing and expanding with the infant's strength. It adapts itself from time to time to the thoughts and expressions of its successive teachers ; it assimilates the gestures and phrases of its friendly but varying companions, and taking its tone in youth from superiors, in manhood from equals, it eventually settles down into the definite style and language which distinguish and identify the full-grown man. England in the thirteenth century was in the full vigour of youth just bursting into manhood. It had passed through the stages of Roman tuition and of Saxon domination, and was then permeated with the accents and idioms of the victorious Norman race. As there have been since then no Conqueror's legions to overrun our land and to impose on us

or to habituate us to an alien tongue, the English language has gradually and uninterruptedly assumed the exact and distinctive character which it attained some centuries ago. Its transitional state, however, was naturally marked by a curious mixture of Latin, Saxon or Old English, and Norman, the southern parts—of which Winchelsea was one—being essentially Norman, and mediæval Latin being still freely used in conversation by the professional classes. Of these, perhaps, Chaucer's "Somonour" or apparitor may be taken as an example ; for

"Whan that he well dronken had the wyn
Than wolde he speke no word but Latine."

It is accordingly somewhat difficult from such sources as are now available to trace out the names and descriptions of the original occupants of new Winchelsea. From those, however, which can be ascertained, a good impression of the town may be obtained, together with some idea of the composition of a busy city in the Middle Ages. In endeavouring to arrive at a sound conclusion on

this interesting subject, I have carefully considered the return above alluded to (which I have printed *in extenso* in an Appendix), have eliminated to the best of my ability the names descriptive of trades and occupations from those indicative of persons, and have thus, I think, succeeded in reproducing with some fidelity the constituent particles of the new town. In addition to those who migrated from the old town, men crowded to new Winchelsea from all parts of the adjoining country. Pevensey, Canterbury, Portsmouth, Appledore, Folkestone, Hastings, Fairlight, Harwich, Hythe, Maidstone, Mayfield, Rye, Biddenden, Ewhurst, Romney, London, and even Scotland furnished their contingents. The houses of these various settlers were scattered over the town, the Church of St. Thomas forming the centre of the area and the walls or ramparts marking the circumference. Of the style and character of these tenements one can only form a speculative opinion. Contemporaneous drawings do not exist, and although the church, the gates, and some of the crypts show traces of great power and beauty in their design, yet,

as I think Mr. Ruskin¹ successfully demonstrates, the great architectural power of the thirteenth century, of which England affords many noble examples, found employment in the construction of ecclesiastical and of public buildings, but was seldom in any sense extended to the requirements of private or domestic life. There is little reason, therefore, to suppose that the homes of the masses of the population were more important or more commodious than the thatched cottages of the present day. The Great Seal of Winchelsea shows at its base what tradition declares to be a representation of the religious houses of the place. From this it would appear that they were tiled buildings of a single story, resembling in size and detail the well-known Béguinage in the city of Ghent, and if this was their architectural limit, it is not to be supposed that the private houses of the less wealthy citizens were of a superior construction. Churches, manor houses, castles, and the residences of the rich and powerful were in the thirteenth century built of stone or of rubble

¹ "Val D'Arno," sec. iii.

faced with stone; those of the poorer classes were of wood and plaster, like the log-hut or frame house of the Western States. Houses were either thatched or tiled, according to the convenience of obtaining rushes or tiles. In Winchelsea I believe they were mostly tiled, as Battle Abbey had a large factory for tiles at Wye in Kent; and the great increase of their sales in 1318, and again from 1369 to 1394, was probably due to building at Winchelsea.¹ Glass was a material within reach of the prosperous but not of the poor. It cost from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per square foot to glaze the windows of a house, and as this was an age of great luxury for the wealthy, one can hardly doubt that the stone house in addition to being warmly tiled, was also comfortably glazed. Brick for building purposes does not seem to have been employed in England till a much later date, but a tile somewhat resembling a Roman brick was frequently used in the construction of their

¹ The price of tiles was 2*s.* to 3*s.* per 1000, and the cost of thatching was 2½*d.* per day for a thatcher and his help, a boy or a woman. Rogers, vol. i., p. 156.

buildings, and many of these may be seen in the old gateways and in the entrance to Trojan's Hall.¹

St. Thomas of Canterbury (in later years converted into St. Thomas the Apostle), and St. Giles were the two churches of new Winchelsea, as they had formerly been of the old town. The latter of these, a small building with one bell, was probably disused after the end of the fifteenth century, and has entirely disappeared; but in a large open square in the centre of the new town rose the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The foundations extend nearly to the end of the churchyard, but whether the nave was ever completed, is one of those questions that, notwithstanding the interest which has long been taken

¹ It is called Trojan's or Jew's Hall, and there is much speculation as to the alternative description. But in the Middle Ages Jews were proscribed and a *Trojan* was a synonym for a thief. See Henry IV., Act ii., Sc. 1.

² This was the age of pilgrimages, and among the most popular of English shrines was that of St. Thomas the martyr, to which about this time Chaucer's thirty Canterbury pilgrims wended their way.

in Winchelsea, seems impossible of solution. I can find no proof of the fact of such completion, and the entire absence of any walls further west than the transept leads me to think that those of the church were not completed beyond that section. The chancel and the ruins of the transept which now remain, show clearly enough what was the intention of the founders of the church, and how noble and decorative an edifice was then in contemplation. But there were other religious houses in the town. The Grey Friars Chapel still exists in a beautiful ruin. Churches of St. Giles and St. Leonard stood on spots still hallowed by their name, and the Great Seal of the Barons indicate other religious houses which were scattered about the town. The construction of great abbeys and churches was a long and tedious work, owing to the scarcity of labour and the time and cost of bringing on to the spot the various materials required for building. Generations were required for such undertakings, which, even at the end of centuries, were often incomplete. Pecuniary assistance was

no doubt, in the first instance, given to Winchelsea by the King and his Queen, but the rest had to be raised by the monks from fines, to be saved from their income, to be begged from the living or to be procured from death-bed donations of devout or timid Christians. Time and money, therefore, in profusion would have been required for the completion of all these buildings, and in both these essentials Winchelsea was sadly deficient. Within two centuries of its inception, Ichabod might have been inscribed on its gates, for its glory had departed as a city of England. It had been plundered by foes, and deserted by the element on whose good favour it subsisted, and I conceive it to be impossible that under such circumstances the completion of so stupendous a work as the great Church of St. Thomas could have been accomplished. Even in its present condition of ruin, however, it is a noble building, its windows are of great beauty, and the sculptured effigies of the old warriors of Winchelsea, lying under their stately canopies in what were formerly profusely decorated chantries, give it a tone of

mediaeval sanctity, which few other churches can equal.¹

These were the great churches of the place, but the superstitious reverence of the fishermen and sailors, encouraged doubtless by the clergy, erected another and special chapel to the patron saint of their own peculiar industry. All along the French coast, especially at points opposite to Kent and Sussex, and notably at Boulogne, a little chapel may be seen on the cliff, decorated with the votive offerings of the sea-faring population, who affect its services for themselves, their wives, and their families. Even at the present day, when in the later autumn the fishing fleet leaves the harbour of Boulogne for the North Sea, the crew of each boat, as it sails over the bar, may be seen to cast their eyes back upon the little chapel, or the heights above their quarter, and to make the sign of the cross, as a mark of reverence to their patron saint. Actuated by a similar sentiment, the sea-

¹ A very full and detailed account of the church, with its monuments, etc., is given in Cooper's "History of Winchelsea," p. 122.

men of new Winchelsea built for themselves, on a point beyond the roundel or harbour-master's tower, a little chapel dedicated to St. Leonard. It commanded a clear prospect of the harbour and of the ships as they lay at anchor, and though it could not be seen from the sea at any point directly to the east of the town, being there obscured by the public buildings and the rising ground, yet it was in full view of the bar of Winchelsea Haven between the spit of Camber and the town of Rye. The tradition of many ages ascribed to this Norman saint a miraculous power, afterwards assumed by the witches of Norway and of the Isle of Man, over the winds and the waves; and the monks, to encourage the worshippers and to increase their own store, erected in the chapel a small figure of St. Leonard communicating with a vane above the roof, and in return for the monies of the faithful, turned the vane to the point from which they wished the saint to procure the breeze. And as the Norman women congregate to-day round the sailors' chapel and at the pier end to

encourage the bread-winners of their homes, and to join with them in their reverence as the boat passes the bar, so the women of Winchelsea for many generations in the Middle Ages gathered together round the little Chapel of St. Leonard, saw their husbands and their lovers safe over the bar, and with silent prayer and reverence committed them to the care of the Lord of the winds and the waves.

The English kings, with their frequent arrivals and departures would have been constant votaries of this saint, and St. Leonard of Winchelsea was more benevolent to the great Plantagenet than were the windy saints of France, for while King Edward III. was always blessed with a fair wind for his French expeditions, his return journeys were invariably accompanied by storms and tempests.¹

¹ "About the feste of Seynt Michael (A.D. 1347) the kyng took the se into Ynglond, and there had he grete tempest, and mervelous wyndes: and than he mad swech a compylnt onto oure lady and saide 'O blessed mayde, what menyth al this? Evyr whan I go to Frauns, I have fayre weddir: and whanne I turne to Ynglond intollerable tempestes.'"—CAP-GRAVE, p. 213. "Political Poems and Songs," vol. i., p. 54.

Saint Leonard's Chapel had no cemetery or burying ground, and apparently no endowment. The names of two priests only, John Grafton and Thomas Bate, are known in connection with it, and it is not mentioned in the return of 1292, or in any subsequent charter or grant. The last trace that I can find of its existence is in 1487, when Henry VII. confirmed to Sir Edward Hastings, one of his supporters, the advowsons of St. Thomas the Martyr, Giles and Leonard of Winchelsea, which had been granted to his ancestor by King Edward IV.¹ So long as the Port of Winchelsea remained great and prosperous the saint was probably popular and well nourished; but as the seafaring interest fell away the prosperity of St. Leonard also declined, and in 1428, according to Mr. Cooper, the saint and his chapel had entirely disappeared. The saint, however, with his miraculous vane, having been but a local legend for over 450 years, has once again reappeared in the antient town. During some recent alterations in the old Court Hall, a number of oaken boards

¹ "Materials," etc., vol. ii., p. 213.

were found which had been used as a lining for a painted tribune occupied by the mayor and jurats when trying minor offenders. These boards were with much trouble pieced together, when it was discovered that they formed a rude picture in distemper of St. Leonard of Winchelsea in the act of blessing the fruits of the earth. He is dressed in the habit of an archbishop, has a crown and a nimbus, and carries over his shoulder in place of the crozier, with which all are familiar, a miniature windmill, typical of the miraculous power with which he was specially credited. The picture is undoubtedly of the fourteenth century, and is one of the oldest muniments of the antient town.¹

And here beneath the curtilage of St. Leonard lay the Winchelsea ships celebrated in war and in song. We have the names of some. The "Saint Edward," the "Saint Mary," the "Plenty," the "Nicholas," the "Saint Giles," the "Saint Thomas," the "Margaret," the "Ship of the

¹ A copy of this picture forms the frontispiece of this book.

Bishop of Durham,"¹ and five others went with the King to France in 1294. In 1306, the "Edward," the "Katherine," the "Saint Thomas," the "Holy Spirit," and the "Saint Giles," went with the king to fight the Scots. Smaller vessels were called "La Blithe de Winchelse," "La Dame le Cour," "La Lyttel Nanspie," "La Faucon," and at later periods there were an "Edward II.," an "Edward III.," and numerous craft named after their owners and the ladies of their family.

Immediately facing the Court Hall, at the corner of the Church Square, there formerly stood a lofty campanile or bell tower, from which the bells are supposed to have been carried off by the French and never replaced. No trace of the campanile now remains, but it appears in drawings of Winchelsea taken within the present century. The robbery of church and harbour bells was a well recognized incident of mediæval warfare, and one of the traditional glories of the place celebrates the

¹ William de la Zouche, Bishop of Durham, in 1346, with Earl Percy, commanded the English army against the Scots in the absence of Edward III. in France.

occasion when the men of Winchelsea turned out in aid of their brother portsmen of Rye, who had been similarly plundered, successfully assaulted the Norman robbers, burnt their city to the ground, slew every Norman they could find, and brought their bells home in triumph to Rye.

In addition to the churches, the religious house or hospital of St. John for monks and nuns, with two acres of land, stood in what is still known as St. John's or Chapel Field. The hospital of St. Bartholomew and the House of the Holy Cross occupied a portion of what is now known as Newgate Field, the former having two acres and the latter one acre of land attached. And there was for many years a monastery of Black Friars. This was founded by Queen Elinor, who was much attached to this order, to whose monastery at Blackfriars she bequeathed her heart, when, in 1290, she died at Harby. The story of the conveyance of Queen Elinor's corpse by easy stages from Lincoln to London, each resting-place being marked by a cross reverently erected by King Edward, is one of the idylls of English history.

These friars, who were mendicant preachers and teachers, without funds or endowment, and with vows of perpetual poverty, frequently moved their home ; but they ultimately settled down on a small piece of land facing the road to the north of the Rectory, and to the east of St. Leonard's Church. Nothing, however, now remains of their house but a crypt, which may possibly have been used as the cellar or refectory of the order. Andrew of the Monastery, and Tristram, and Walter, described as Friars, had lands allotted to them, and probably belonged to one or other of these institutions. These religious houses were, together with the larger and more important house of the Grey Friars, dissolved at the Reformation, and their lands were subsequently divided out to the Corporation by Queen Elizabeth. The only portions of any of them now remaining are the chancel of the Chapel of the Grey Friars, the gable end of the House of St. John, which still stands in the Chapel Field beside the Hastings Road, and the crypt of the Black Friars already mentioned.

Of the various classes which composed the

community within the walls, the churches and the religious houses naturally contributed the largest part. In addition to prelates and priors who paid occasional visits to the town, the rectors of St. Thomas and St. Giles, and the curate of St. Leonard, lived within their respective parishes. Little is known of these reverend gentlemen, for the poor town parson, who was, however, the working bee of the ecclesiastical hive, was then of little account beyond the limited borders of his parish. For although at a later period the country was induced, by consideration of his incessant labour and self sacrifice, to take sides with the parish priest as against the lordly monk and the preaching friar, the time of the parson was not yet come in the thirteenth century, and his interest was mainly confined to his own particular flock. In addition to these parish parsons or curates, who were provided with homes beside their own churches, Alexander of the Church, Henry of the Church, Jordan, the clerk, Richard Bonenfant, the clerk, John of Igham, Godfrey, Herbert, called Browning, Lawrence, Robert, John and Lawrence,

all of them clerks, had houses to themselves, and probably attended the services of the church. Seven palmers, holy men who, though not knights, had visited the Sepulchre at Jerusalem, viz., Roger, Bovingus, John, William the Aged, Reynard, Colekyn and John, also had their habitations within the walls. The Holy Cross was attended by the Friars Sampson and Gilbert, who lived near the Holy Rood. Walter le Granger (*grangerius*), bailiff of the Monastery farm, lived in the thirty-fifth quarter, near the Holy Rood. Benedict Carite (*caritarius*), who on special occasions dispensed bread and wine from the Monastery, lived with Robert Scalle (*scalus*), the verger, who had charge of the seats and stalls of the monks and canons, in the twenty-sixth quarter near the Cross. Dyn Chaper (*chapier*), the cope bearer, had a house also near the Rood, while Ancel, the candle-maker (*candelarus*), in the twenty-ninth quarter, near Winchelsea Thorn, and John Ancel, the cellarer of the monastery, may reasonably be added to the list of those whose occupations most closely associated them with the service of

the Church. Add to these the monks and the religious persons living within the Friars and the houses, and a staff of something over fifty resident clergy with their attendants will be the result.

The art or science of military architecture was probably at its height during the reign of Edward I. The eleven hundred castles of King Stephen's troubled reign had been mostly destroyed, and no town or house could now be fortified without a license to *kernell* or embattle. In a new town, therefore, erected by the King as a warlike station, forming the port of embarkation for his foreign ventures, and the base from which to draw his supplies and to keep open communications with his friends at home, its capabilities of defence were of the first importance. Occupying the original and remarkable position of a port upon a hill, a sort of thirteenth century Gibraltar, it had certain natural advantages, but in addition to the roundel or harbour-master's turret, and the campanile or bell tower erected to give timely notice of impending danger, it was defended on the land

side by a deep ditch, surmounted at first by a ram-part or wall of earth, for in the middle ages, as in the nineteenth century, the spade was the first great implement of defensive warfare. This wall was afterwards built of stone, with three solid gates with their portcullises standing east, west and south, to protect its entrance from assault. Of these gates, whose ruins still exist, that to the east is in the best condition, and probably in its original state it had some features in common with the great gate of Nevers, built about the same time and still in perfect preservation. On the sides washed by the tide, precipitous cliffs formed a natural defence. A small castle or fortlett of the concentric pattern affected by the monarch stood near St. Leonard's Church, and had an uninterrupted view of the ferry, the harbour, the ships, and the high road to Hastings. Its foundations, upon which a mill has been erected, are even now clearly discernible from the meadows beneath. Chaucer's description of the Fortress of Jealousy in the "Romaunt of the Rose," forms, therefore, no insufficient exemplification of the fortification

of Winchelsea, written, as it was, within a few years of the completion of that town.

“About him left he no mason
That stone could lay, ne querrou¹
He hired them to make a tour :
And first the roses for to keepe
About them made he a ditch deepe
Right wonder large and also brode
Upon the whiche also stode
Of squared stone a sturdy wall
Which on a cragge was founded all

* * * * *

Least any time it were assailed
Full well about it was battailed
And round environ eke were set
Full many a rich and faire tournet²
At every corner of this wall
Was set a tour full principall
And everiche had without fable
A portcullisse defensible
To keepe off enemies and to greve
That there, her force would preve.³
And eke amid this purprise,⁴
Was made a tour of great maistrise.⁵

* * * * *

¹ Quarrier.

² Turrett.

³ Prove.

⁴ Inclosure.

⁵ Masterly work.

That dradde none assault,
 Of ginne,¹ gonne² nor skaffaut.³
 The temprure of the mortere
 Was made of liquor wonder dere
 Of quicke lime persaunt⁴ and egre⁵
 The which was tempered with Vinegre.

* * * *

And eke within the castle were
 Springolds,⁶ gones bowes and archers,
 And eke about at corners
 Men seine⁷ over the wall stond
 Great engines, who were nere hond,
 And in the kernels⁸ here and there
 Of Arblasters⁹ great plentie were ;
 None armour might their stroke withstond.”

The outer gate of the Fortress of Jealousy, looking towards the east, had thirty servants to protect it from assault. To another gate, looking south, certain sergeants were assigned as guard, The western gate was kept by “souldiers of Normandie,” and the keeper, from time to time,

¹ Engine.

² Gun.

³ Wooden tower used for siege purposes.

⁴ Piercing.

⁵ Sharp.

⁶ Catapults for stones and arrows.

⁷ Seen.

⁸ Battlements.

⁹ Crossbows.

when it was his night watch, marched to the other gates, blew his instruments, and "with horne pipes of Cornewaile,¹ and floytes² made he discordaunce." There was no standing army in the thirteenth century, but the military sentiment was strongly developed in the country, and naturally found its expression in the new town. The admirals of the western fleet, the constables of the ships, the military commanders, were to be found among the Alards, the Gervases, the Paulins, the Salernes, the Melewards, and the higher classes of the local community. Among the working classes, hereafter mentioned, were various smiths (faber), workers in iron and steel, of whom at least five had their habitations, and whose hammers were to be heard on their anvils in different quarters of the town, masons, not only for houses, but for the wall, with a professional wall-builder (wallere-wallator), a lance maker (ferbras), and John Schenchere (schieniherius), a maker of steel jambières to protect the thigh. There were several gate-keepers (curtal),

¹ Cornouaille, in Bretagne.

² Flutes.

a pike-man, John Picard, and Richard Digon the trumpeter (trompours). And last, though not least, William le Alblastier, the crossbowman, who from his powerful, and many-stringed engine, discharged iron bolts and arrows, and was probably the crack shot of the district, lived near the trumpeter, opposite St. Thomas's Church. The "Souldiers of Normandie," chronicled by Chaucer and hated by the English, would probably have been found quartered in the Castle or the gates, or have been encamped, from time to time, on the King's Green, or in the meadows beyond the town. Winchelsea had thus a two-fold aspect, for while its rude battlements of mud and timber, with its steep and rugged slopes, resembled the fastness of a mediæval robber, the quiet seclusion of its abbey, the chanting of its priests, and the carillon of its bells, pictured a present refuge for the wanderer in the time of sickness or of trouble.

Of the civil, as distinguished from the military or ecclesiastical portion of the first inhabitants of Winchelsea, the tradesmen included ten bakers

(pistor), in various parts, with three bakeries: six butchers (bochre), with a slaughter-house (le bochery), beyond the walls, as required by law, and near the houses of the tanners: five cooks (cocus), four cobblers (sutor), one cordwainer, or dealer in Cordovan leather, several coopers (coupere), two carpenters, two water-carriers (weterledere), two barber-surgeons, two cutlers (cotilor), several reapers (ropere), numerous masons (machon), two shipwrights (schipwerghete), several ships' caulkers (coggere), two builders of houses (beilwerghete), and several carters, or cart-makers (carectarius). Six goldsmiths, gold and silver embroiderers, and jewellers (aurifaber), were near the church, and with them were two gilders (le dore). The farm bailiff of the monastery (granger), some fishermen, and two or three chapmen, and dealers in horses and stock (chepman), were scattered about the town. There were also a tiler or thatcher (teglor), a stone-cutter, two tailors (cissor), five smiths (faber), two grocers (spec-speciarius), two horse-breakers, Walter and Robert Stoket (stotarius), who lived near the tanners, on the hill-side ;

several pewterers (potiers), in charge of drinking vessels, Coraldus, a hotel keeper (tavener), selling drink but not meat, near the Thorn, and two keepers of inns or refreshment houses, (bufre) in other parts. Records of two such inns still exist. The *Salutation*, an essentially mediæval sign, was in the north-eastern corner, overlooking the open space called Cook's Green, and the *Three Kings*, probably of a somewhat later date, stood at the corner of Bear Square. This spot (from which the ring and post for bear-baiting and most of the antient tenements were removed early in this century, to make way for the quarters of the soldiers in garrison here to meet Napoleon,) is now commonly known by the more modern title of Barrack square.

Walter Spitewymbel, the botcher or needle and thread man, (spitum-weblum), worked near St. Leonard's chapel, and two bird-catchers, John and Henry le Vischre (viscarius), who took their victims with bird-lime (viscus), lived one in Monday's Market, and the other in Packham Field. George Pechun (pecchenarius), the comb-maker, Adam

Stamer the tin-man, and Ralph Skele (skella) the bell-maker, also had habitations in the town. Others also of the artificers, sailors, fishermen, pilots and shipwrights lived some in cottages beyond the ramparts, and in somewhat dangerous tenements on the Strand, and others on the pendants of the hill, a part which was called the open town, to distinguish it from that within the walls.

The bull-rushes and reeds abounding in the marsh (mariscum), and used for thatching and making of mats, baskets and fishing weels, were the subject of grant and of sale in the charter of exchange entered into between the King and certain landowners of Iden before the settling of the town of new Winchelsea. Many of the inhabitants are described as of this occupation, indicating that this also was a considerable industry. Floors were strewn with rushes, roofs were thatched with reeds, rushes were used as wicks for candles, and for the manufacture of mats which in most houses supplied the place of carpets and of rugs. They were also plaited into the fishing

weels, or basket traps, in which much of the fish was taken, and into the baskets in which the rippers or carriers of the day transported their baggage from town to town. Several windmills are also spoken of by Thomas of Walsingham, and many of their foundations still remain.

As early as the time of the Conqueror over 285 salt pits are recorded in Domesday Book as existing in the county of Sussex. This industry lasted in Winchelsea at least to the time of Henry VI., and the return of 1292 finds Philip the Salter (le seltere) with his salt pits in Bear Square. Tanning, also a great art and mystery of the middle ages, was well represented. Four tanners or skinners (peliparius) had locations in the thirty-first quarter near the great gallows, with a tanyard, still recognized, at the foot of the Strand hill.¹ And one of the sources of revenue collected by the bailiff was the customs duty on the importation of woods used for tanning brought by sea from

¹ The prices for tanning at this time were, for an ox hide, 1s. 2d.; for a horse hide, 10d.; for a pig's skin, 3d. Rogers, vol. i., p. 402.

home and foreign ports and landed at Winchelsea. All these trades and occupations are to be found in the return of 1292, but amongst those not clearly defined must have been the brewers, the farriers, the drapers, the millers, and all the varying industries that combine to make up the life of a country town. In view of the list of the inhabitants, the number of trades and occupations indicated is somewhat remarkable. But at that time, as has been truly remarked by Carlyle, Ruskin, and other writers, there was hardly an Englishman to be met with who had not some occupation, was not a member of some guild, and was not instructed in some trade or handicraft by which, if occasion arose, he could assist the community.

Beyond the walls the country was pastured with sheep, for then as now wool was one great product of the county of Sussex, forming no inconsiderable portion of what Cromwell afterwards described as "the great staple commodity of the nation." But in the marshy land and the water-meadows surrounding the haven, and at the periods when

the equinoctial gales swept over the coast, the sheep were in frequent danger, and, in accordance with mediæval reverence or superstition, the legend on the barons' seal, recognizing the risk to Winchelsea owners, invokes the intervention of the patron saints, Thomas and Giles, to preserve their flocks from injury by flood or tempest.¹

There are many names at whose occupations guesses can only be made. Le Hore was probably horarius, the timekeeper, who sang out from time to time the hour of the day or night. Le Hane may have been the clerk of the hanaper, or an official connected with the Anglo-Saxon hanig. Adam Vader may have been vadiator, the official executor or trustee. Many are obviously nick-names, or those of personal description, thus, Galfridus Parvus was little Wilfred, Galfridus Ponderosus was clearly Wilfrid the pompous; John Mannekyn was the dwarf; Radulphus Favel (favellus) was Randolph the red-headed. Cok was a complimentary affix, and Mite was sup-

¹ "Egidio Thome Laudum Plebs Cantica Prome : Ne Sit In Angaria Grex Suus Amne Via."

posed to mean that the person was joint tenant with others in his holding. Dominus was a prefix of honour not necessarily meaning that the person was a lord.¹ Among other names is "Standanore," on the north side of the town with one-sixteenth of an acre. Whether this was the name of a person or of a place I know not; the only analogy of which I am aware is at Hastings, where "Rockanore" indicates a rocky spot at the northernmost point of the boundaries of the town.

Of the gentry or official personages, the bailiff occupied the Court Hall, or King's House, situate on the third strada, or highway, and in the eighth quarter, a block occupied almost exclusively by the Alards and their connexions of the Gervase family. The mayor of Winchelsea for the time

¹ In considering this return I have been assisted by Kelham's "Norman Dictionary"; "Promptorium Parvulorum et Clericorum," published by the Camden Society; Wright's "Court Hand Restored"; Tyrwhitt's "Glossary to Chaucer"; Maigne D'Arnis' "Lexicon Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis"; Stratmann's "Middle English Dictionary"; "Glossary of Mediæval Latin Words," by Thomas Wright, F.S.A.

being (major de Wynchelsea quicunque fuerit) lived in the twenty-seventh quarter in a thatched house on the top of the cliff beyond the monastery of the Grey Friars, where he occupied an acre of land for which the corporation paid a rent to the king of 40*d.* per annum. The character of his house is indicated by an entry in the accounts for 1383 of the payment of 4*d.* for a thatch, being two days' work; to his worship's house.¹ John Pontre (pontanerius), the receiver of the customs dues of the port, lived near the pound in the twentieth quarter. Nicholas the forester, appointed by the crown to protect the royal domain, lived near the Grey Friars. Thomas, the serjeant at mace, (le mas), lived in the coney field; the rector of St. Giles, in the field at the back of the present rectory, where St. Giles's Church formerly stood; William the crossbowman (le alblastier), opposite the church in the fourteenth quarter; Richard Digon, the trumpeter (le trompour), not far from the crossbowman, on the south side of the churchyard, while Batecock, the ferryman, (le passur), lived

¹ "Pro uno storio ad domum communem iiij*d.*"

with his son, Gerald, under St. Leonard's Church, and near St. Leonard's Well, from which point at that time the ferry started. Richard Scott and Robert Codelaw, the latter one of the constables of the king's ships, descended from a justiciar of Henry III.,¹ described as *del ord* (of the command), a name afterwards bestowed on the barons appointed under Edward II. to reform and settle the kingdom, were near the church, and, together with the bailiff, represented the royal authority. The family of De Rackele, originally of Rochelle in France, who had taken part in the baron's war, and had supplied a justice to the King's Bench,² together with Henry de Rackele, the first known mayor of Rye, along with the Tristrams, held lands in the open town towards Udimore Ferry.

Of the legal element, in addition to the bailiff, the mayor, and the serjeant-at-mace, Philip Matib (matibernus), a name peculiar to the English judges of mediæval times and describing the district judge, lived in the second quarter in a house of which the remains with a crypt still exist, and

¹ Foss's "Judges," vol. ii. p. 456. ² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 473.

near him, in the same quarter, was William Pret (pretiator), the official appraiser. Walter Schyve, (schivinarius), the échevin or magistrate and assessor to the bailiff, with William Denote, his notarial clerk, lived together in a house on the King's Green at the other end of the town. In immediate proximity to these, and close to his worship the mayor for the time being, was the home of Stephen Fachel (fachilator), the soothsayer or fortune teller and caster of horoscopes and nativities, a somewhat uncanny neighbour for these respectable personages. There were also to be found Nicholas Whif, (wifare), the local brander, and Hamo, the attorney and defender of prisoners, (campio).

Among other distinguished immigrants was Sir Roger de Lewknore in the seventeenth quarter, a son of Sir Nicholas de Lewknore, keeper of the King's wardrobe under Henry III. Sir Roger, who succeeded his father in that honourable and lucrative office, was brother to Sir Geoffry de Lewknore, one of the King's Justices Itinerant, in

the reign of Edward I.¹ Andrew and William Passelewe, who were also among the first settlers, held offices in the Exchequer, and were persons of large property in the county of Sussex,² for which some of them sat as Knights of the Shire. The name de Bosco in the first quarter suggests that of a Judge of Assize in the time of Edward I., and as the Judge married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Tregoz, formerly one of the tenants *in capite* of the king at Winchelsea, it is probably the same person. Justice de Bosco, however, was dismissed with disgrace for purloining a king's writ,³ and substituting for it another more suited to his purpose and he may therefore be omitted from the list of Winchelsea worthies.

Several hostelries or vintners, as I have suggested, are indicated in the return, and in addition to the arrangements for bear baiting, there appear, in accordance with the sporting proclivities of the age, to have been kennels for hounds (*cannere*) on the

¹ Foss's "Judges," vol. iii. p. 117.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 286.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 56.

outskirts of the town. There is no record of a royal mint having been established at new Winchelsea, though it is said that silver coins struck at old Winchelsea by king Edgar, A.D. 950, have been found. Edward the Confessor's moneyer, Goldpine, certainly struck silver pennies, some of which were recently found near Battle, at old Winchelsea marked "Onc Incle," conclusively showing that at some period a royal mint existed there. And as it was the custom for the kings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries to carry their moneyers or minters in their train, a plot allotted to *Thomas called Boun Mounyer* near the spot called Little Truncheon's or Trojan's Hall, suggests the possibility of coining to some extent having taken place while the King was here in residence. This supposition is to some extent confirmed by the fact that Henry III. had a moneyer named Thomas, though it is not known at what town he worked.¹

Dovecotes or pigeon houses, the existence of

¹ Ruding, "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," vol. i. p. 190.

which is frequently recited in old grants of property in and about Winchelsea, also formed part of the equipment of this antient town. They were buildings generally of stone or of brick, and were capable of holding many hundreds and sometimes even thousands of birds, which were sold in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries at 3*d.* per dozen. The number of these erections was, however, controlled by law, the right to have a dove-cote or to keep doves or pigeons being limited to a class which might be described as the gentry, namely, lords of manors who were entitled to build them on their manors, and freeholders who might build them on their freeholds. At a later period the depredations which these pigeons committed on the corn and the grain of modest cultivators, gave rise, as Selden tells us in his "Table Talk," to great searchings of heart among many puritan landowners. They were, however, advised by that eminent jurist that inasmuch as a right to keep pigeons involved a right in the pigeons to feed where they chose, the puritan conscience might rest undisturbed. The existence of these

dovecotes, therefore, in such numbers as to warrant their recital in a charter, indicates the social position and independence of many of the early inhabitants.

Of society, in the modern acceptation of the phrase, there was probably little in Winchelsea for the knightly or noble class. Hastings, with its old castle even then falling into ruin, was not a very flourishing community. Centuries before old Winchelsea fell a victim to the fury of the tempests, a similar fate had overtaken the original Port of Hastings, and the new Port which had since sprung up, and of which some remains are still to be seen, had failed to carry with it the power or the prestige of the old. And from the moment that the citizens of Hastings pusillanimously opened their gates to the foreign invader and declared against the claims of Harold the national leader, its decadence seems to have been assured. Battle, a great ecclesiastical and military station, was nearly twenty miles away, and the great wood lay between it and Winchelsea. Rye was essentially a burgher community, wanting in that naval and

military pre-eminence which gave a courtly tone to its sister town. At Bodiam and at Hurstmonceux are the remains of great feudal castles, but the former was not erected until the troubles of Richard II. again stimulated the zeal of the nobility to build and fortify their homes as castles, and the latter is not earlier than the reign of Henry V. The Oxenbridges, related to the Alards, lived in a great house at Brede, probably near the spot where Brede Place now stands. The Etchinghams lived at Udimore, were friends of the Royal Family and received them in their home; the Ashburnhams were as ever at Broomham, and the Dalinbriggs, whose names constantly appear in the archives of Winchelsea and of Rye, were at Bodiam. But access to Winchelsea was difficult, its area was restricted by ramparts and by water, and it is probable that the tilting, the tournament, and the tennis in which the high-born people delighted, were seen but rarely in its vicinity.

For the merchants and traders, however, there would seem to have been pleasure enough, and the

frequent charges in the borough accounts for the hire of horses and for escorts to Dover, to Romney, to London, and even occasionally for visits to the coast of France, with corresponding entertainments of strangers, indicate a considerable amount of sociable intercourse and festivity. The forest would, notwithstanding the forest-laws, have provided small game for the men, and the marshes would have found them hares for their greyhounds, while the rabbits would have gratified the sporting propensities of the young women who, according to the chronicles and drawings of the period, loved to hunt them with ferrets or to shoot them with arrows.¹

The exact social and political position of women in the middle ages, is even now a somewhat debateable question. Probably it was, in some respects, not altogether dissimilar to that of the barbarians where the single woman and the widow have the same rights of property and freedom of action that are possessed by men, but where the married woman passes into the hands of her

¹ See Wright's "Womankind in Western Europe," p. 228.

husband to become in all instances subject to his control, and in many his slave, liable to his caprice and even to chastisement at his good pleasure. The time had long since passed away when women in free and uncontrolled independence accompanied their husbands to the field and shared with them the dangers and the honours of war. The Anglo-Saxon woman, who for years exercised her healthy influence over the nation, would seem of all types and times to have been at once the most womanly, the most estimable, and the most independent. Many familiar names of these Anglo-Saxon wives and daughters have descended to us with chronicles of their kindly and courageous lives, and looking back on the history of their period, we see them as amiable and as chaste in their manners as they were graceful and artistic in the almost Athenian simplicity of their attire. In the course of time, however, the remembrance of these Anglo-Saxon women had, among the upper classes, almost passed away, and the introduction, or rather the accentuation of feudalism in England by the

Norman kings had produced a race of women who differed as much from their Anglo-Saxon predecessors as did the Norman Baron from the Saxon Earl. The spirit of imperial feudalism, with the multiplication of Norman strongholds and the cult of chivalry engendered by the crusades, had placed high-born women, who were the ladies of the castle in the prolonged absences of their lords, and to whose influence it was the fashion to attribute the doughty deeds of knights and squires, in a position which raised them for a time in public estimation and in social power far above any of their predecessors. But by the beginning of the thirteenth century the position of women had again assumed a different phase. The homespun simplicity of the English had given place to the embroidered luxury of the Franks. The woman of high social rank took little if any part in public affairs, the many hours spent in her castle were devoted to tapestry, to amusement, to dress and to frivolity, and the knight and the squire who in the anxiety and stress of war bore her scarf as

the emblem of a sacred fidelity, now in the time of comparative peace engaged in a persistent crusade for her destruction. Of all the epochs of our national life, not even excepting that which immediately followed His Majesty's blessed Restoration in 1660, the reign of the Plantagenets contributes the most discreditable page to the history of our women. Spinsters and widows were bought and sold as wards of the King, or of his tenants-in-chief, divorces for reasons of convenience or caprice were granted almost as of course, nunneries had become the homes of vice and debauchery, and the barons and nobles were themselves embarrassed by the extravagance of their wives and of their households. The demoralization which thus affected the women of the upper class spread with equal virulence among those of an inferior position. My Lady Eglantyne the Prioress, who is described as so well bred, that, in an age before the invention of the knife and fork, she reached her food so daintily that she neither greased her fingers nor soiled her dress, may have been an exact type of some of the more prudent and

cultivated dames, but I think that the cloth-making wife of Bath, with her scarlet stockings, her sharp spurs, and her five husbands, was probably a more true representative of the general community of women. These, however, notwithstanding all their failings as described by contemporary writers and romancists, still trimmed the lamp of memory, still bore in loving remembrance their Anglo-Saxon ancestresses, retained some of their customs and traditions, perpetuated among their children some few of their names, and transmitted to future generations the stability, the independence, and the individuality, which have been at the same time the jest of our enemies and the salvation of our soil. New Winchelsea in its unique position, containing within its walls both the high-born woman of the Court, and the middle-class woman of the commercial world, was an almost exceptional instance of the combination of the two classes in the same town: and it was therefore with some interest that I looked forward to finding in the archives of this mediæval city some records or some traditions that would shed at least a spark

of light upon the actual position and personal history of the women who during the dynasty of the Plantagenets helped to people new Winchelsea. I learn, however, to my great regret, nothing of them but their names. Of the married women and the children there is no record. They pass with the families of the various householders. Of the free women, widows and heiresses, who had land allotted to them in the new town, there were in all forty-eight, of whom twelve were widows. Their surnames do not indicate any occupation, while their Christian names are mostly Norman ; Saxon, as might be expected, being almost entirely absent. They are as follows: Alice (4), Agnes (2), Beatrix, Christiana, Cronnok, Dionesse, Goda (2), Isabella, (2), Johanna (3), Juliana (4), Lucy, touchingly described as "called Douce " (gracious), Marjory (2), Millicent, Muriel, Mabilie (3), Matilda (5), Stace, Rose, and Salerna. In addition to these, no less than twelve bore the now unremembered name of Petronilla. Saints, like sinners their patrons, have their seasons and their followers, which vary with the ever-changing

moods of human fancy. Petronilla has long ceased to be in request, the very name, corrupted to parnel, is only recognized in our language as the former designation of a wanton or a slut. She was a saint of purely Norman origin, and although it is said that the French Ambassador on his arrival in Rome still pays his respects to her shrine in St. Peter's, yet her chantry has been for centuries broken up and dispersed, and it is only within the present generation that the investigations of Roman antiquaries have discovered its site.

St. Peter's mother-in-law, as we read, once lay sick of a fever, from which the monks appear to have argued that probably other of St. Peter's relations were peculiarly susceptible to fevers, and that having themselves been in such evil case they would be the more kindly disposed towards any unhappy victims of the same disorder. Upon this not very substantial foundation they would seem to have constructed a legend that St. Peter had a daughter or a sister (it is not very clear which) who, born of great beauty of face and comeliness of figure, was

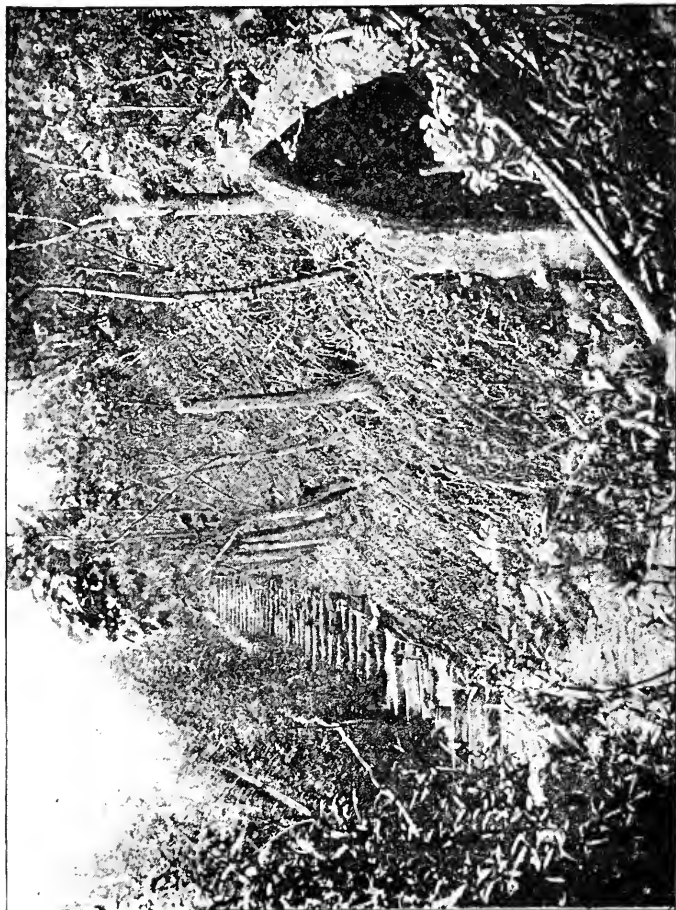
by the will of her father the Apostle visited with palsy, accompanied by great fevers and aches. These naturally qualified her to become the patron saint of all those unfortunate persons, of whom in the middle ages there were many thousands, who suffered from agues and cramps. She was called Petronilla, or little female Peter, and in addition to showing her goodness to febriles and rheumatics, she used her kindly offices to protect the households of her votaries from the evil influence of the white witch. In such character Chaucer, in the *Millere's Tale*, makes the carpenter thus apostrophise her :

“Jesu Crist and Seint Benedight
Blesse this hous from every wicked wight.
Fro the nightesmare, the wite Pater noster :
Wher wonest¹ thou Seint Peter's soster?”

It may well be that the inhabitants of old Winchelsea frequently called on St. Peter's “soster,” or “doghter,” from their cold and windy swamp, and gratefully dedicated their children to the saint who, in answer to their prayers,

¹ Dwellest.

had relieved their aches and pains: or, on the other hand, as is indeed more probable, it may be that Petronilla, as a patron saint, was, for no particular reason, then in fashion among the Normans as Marie and Elizabeth, whose names are curiously absent from this female role, afterwards became. Another legend attaching to her declares that her great beauty induced Count Flaccus, a noble Roman, to come with a troop of soldiers and demand her in marriage. To this the damsel replied that if he really desired her as his wife, he should dismiss his warriors and provide her instead with a more suitable escort of maids and matrons. To this the Count acceded. But when, after some days, this peaceful band arrived, they found that the expected bride had starved herself to death. Accepting the then assumed sanctification of a female celibate, they tenderly carried her to her grave in the tomb of Flavia Domitilla, where a partly erased inscription bears the still legible words, "AURÆ PETRONILLÆ FILIÆ DULCISSIMÆ." St. Petronilla was soon vulgarized



ST. KATHERINE'S WELL.

into St. Pernel, then as Parnel became a word of reproach, and some two centuries ago disappeared altogether from the common vocabulary of our people, though the name is still to be met with in Northern France. The women of Winchelsea, however, had under its custumal, which was in fact their charter, this in common with the women of London, that married and single could trade alike, and if a married trader were sued for her debts, her husband was not necessarily made a party to the suit.

The number of households indicated in the return of 1292, and I have not gone outside that return in the foregoing sketch, is seven hundred and thirty, in addition to which there were seventy-nine plots enfranchised for building, with rents fixed and tenants admitted, on the north side of the town, below St. Katherine's well, on the sea shore looking towards Rye. Some few of the names appear in duplicate, and it is necessary, therefore, in respect of this to make a slight deduction: but, assuming that most of the households were those of married people, that

there were children, servants, apprentices and strangers whose names would not appear in the list, and making a moderate addition for the residents beyond the radius of the town, who would still take part in its life and contribute to its numbers and prosperity, I believe that when the curfew tolled in the antient town at the beginning of the fourteenth century it sounded the hour of rest for not less than four thousand souls, exclusive of the soldiers and of the sailors of the fleet.

IV.

THE thirteenth century was a period of profuse though of barbaric splendour. The habits of men and women were gorgeous and luxurious, in silks and in furs, in lace and in embroidery, while the trappings of the horses, and the gold and silver chasing of the armour gave brilliancy and richness to the scene. Costumes were as varied as they were numerous; merchants, students, warriors, noblemen, clergy, mariners and villeins, each bore a distinctive dress, and the sailors of the Winchelsea squadron wore, somewhat after the manner of the Crusaders, a white shirt embroidered with a red cross, and with the arms of Winchelsea on the breast—a uniform rendered compulsory at a later date by an Act of King Henry VIII. The numerous signs exhibited by merchants, tradesmen, artificers and vintners added life to the picture, which was also lighted up by the tents and banners of the various

military commanders pitched on the summit or on the sides of the hill. Thus was the Winchelsea of the Plantagenets gay and martial, business-like and picturesque.

It was also the scene of a great national and political episode, which, though too little dilated upon by modern writers, exalted Winchelsea into little less than a second Runnymede. Edward, a great king, a great law-giver, a lover of justice, and one of the founders of our constitution, was, by his very force of character, imperious and self-assertive, and while willing to be bound by the limits of law, refused to submit to any restraint not definitely and precisely imposed by custom or by statute. The Barons, on the other hand, having tasted of the freedom of constitutional life, having imposed their will on the king's predecessors, and standing on their rights under the great Charter of King John, were bent on extending the operation of that Charter, and on contracting rather than expanding the royal prerogative. The differences between these two great parties culminated in the autumn of 1297.

The King having, as he thought, quieted the apprehensions of his opponents, left his palace at Westminster, ordered a rendezvous of his ships in Winchelsea haven in the month of September, and took up his abode in the antient town, waiting the arrival of the knights and men-at-arms summoned to accompany his army into Flanders. Instead of these military adventurers there appeared before the gates of Winchelsea a deputation from the nobles and the barons of England with a list of grievances, for which they demanded redress of the King before a grant of money could be made or the barons would agree to accompany him abroad. They complained, according to Thomas of Walsingham,¹ that the Great Charter had been violated, that to meet the King's necessities unlawful seizures had been made of corn, leather, cattle and wool, that an illegal duty had been put upon the small quantity of wool liable to exportation, and that the forest laws were enforced with undue harshness and

¹ *Ypodigma neustriæ*, A.D. 1297. Hume also places this scene in the town of Winchelsea.

rigour. Of these grievances they claimed an immediate redress, coupled with a solemn reaffirmation of the Great Charter, which they feared might otherwise have appeared to have been surrendered.

Sir John de Kirkeby, the King's powerful and resolute minister, now lay in his grave near the High Altar in Ely Cathedral, and there was no one competent to take his place. The position was accordingly one of difficulty and of danger, both to the King and to the country. The King was challenged in his pride and in the fullness of his power, within the walls of the great port that he had just founded, within earshot of the fleet that was rapidly assembling, and on the eve of an expedition undertaken in the dearest interests of England. The deputation, on the other hand, were courteous and considerate, but determined. A delay that the King might consult his council was at once granted. "If they would not sail with him, would they at least guarantee to protect the country in his absence?" They would do so, if his Majesty would be graciously pleased to lend a

favourable ear to their request. And thus King and barons stood face to face in the great square of Winchelsea, as eighty years before King and barons had stood face to face on the banks of the Thames. A word of impatience on the part of the King, a moment of flinching on the part of the barons, and the whole country might have been plunged into civil war. But the King knew the temper of his subjects—he had learnt early in his life what King Charles only learnt on the scaffold, not to drive the English people to extremes, and he recognized that the barons in their demands were within the limits of reason and of right. Like a great statesman and a powerful ruler, he knew by intuition when to make concessions, and by frankly accepting the position he secured at once the peace of the country and the confidence of the people. These, not grasping the actual situation, saw only a voluntary act of the King who, on leaving their shores for a foreign adventure, renewed their great charter of freedom and extended its provisions in response to popular demands. “Send the deed after me,” said the King,

“and I will sign it”; and the barons, taking him at his word, obtained in due course the royal seal from the monarch under the walls of Ghent. Thus, after a lapse of eighty-two years, were the great principles of Magna Charta confirmed at Winchelsea, and the bonds of constitutional government rivetted on to the kings of England. From that time to the present Magna Charta has been the great political champion of the English people, and if Runnymede was the field of its birth, Winchelsea was assuredly the city of its maturity.

The whole place is redolent of the King and of his Queens, Elinor and Margaret. On his great excursions to France and to Flanders, he embarked and landed at the port of Winchelsea. His wife and his children were constantly passing through the town, and at a later period his great-grandson, Edward the Black Prince, sailed from Winchelsea on that Spanish expedition which, to the great grief of the country, cost him his life. His fleets held their rendezvous in Winchelsea Haven. He rested there and at Udimore to superintend the operations at his new town. He directed the

scheme of the fortifications, which at first consisting almost entirely of earthworks to the height of about six feet, with small openings for the archers and the watchmen, developed at a later date under Edward III. to some extent into a walled town. On one occasion, having ridden over from Brede to review his fleet that was assembled in the harbour to convey his army to Flanders, he was like to have lost his life, and to have been laid with his Admiral in the Parish Church. He was saved, however, by the *long shanks*, which have become part of his name, and which gave him the needful grip of the saddle. The story is told by Thomas of Walsingham ("Historia Anglicana"): the spot referred to is near the roundel or watch tower, the gate was the ferry gate, and a portion of the zigzag still remains cut through the rock. I give the following as a translation:—

"The King went to Winchelsea to review the fleet which had assembled in the harbour for the purpose of transporting his army to Flanders. But the town of Winchelsea where the harbour

was situate is placed on a hill, with a steep ascent upon the side which faces the sea near where the fleet was at anchor. Thence lies a road which leads down to the harbour of the open town, not in a straight line, lest by a too steep incline it should cause those who descend to fall over the precipice, or those who ascend rather to scramble up with their hands than to walk, but by a zigzag down the side, now in one direction now in another, continually slanting in winding curves. The upper town, moreover, is surrounded not by a stone wall, but by a rampart made of earth, and raised above the rugged sides in a remarkable way to the height of a man's stature, and between its battlements is an open view of the fleet. The King accordingly entered the town, but when he rode up to these battlements on the rampart to see the fleet drawn up below, he approached too near a mill (of which there are very many in that town), which was being driven by the wind. His horse, frightened at the noise of the sails which the wind drove faster and faster, refused to advance, and, being urged on by the King, now with blows of a whip

which he carried in his hand, now with digs of the spur, turned restive and leaped over the rampart. Whereupon the crowd of horsemen and people on foot, who were either followers of the King or had come out to see him, one and all thinking that the King, unprepared for the fall, must certainly perish, stood as if thunder-stricken. But by a divine dispensation of Providence, the horse landed on his feet on the road which we have described. Along this, which, owing to the recent rainfall, was in certain places loosened into mud, the horse slid for about twelve paces, and, though stumbling about, did not actually fall, so that the King turned him round with the rein, and rode him straight up to the gate. When he passed through the gate uninjured, the people standing round were filled with great joy and wonder in contemplation of the divine miracle by which the King was preserved."

In July, 1307, the King, *Mallcus Scotorum*, on his way north to hammer the Scots, died at Burgh-le-Sands. His body was carried to London and laid in Westminster Abbey under a monument which, in its rugged strength and severe simplicity, forms

an apt tribute to the qualities of the monarch. Every second year during the dynasty of the Plantaganets the tomb was re-opened, and the wax of the King's cerecloth was renewed. From the death of the last Plantagenet the remains were undisturbed until, in the year 1774, a spirit of antiquarian research led to the contents of the sepulchre being once more inspected.¹ The King was found lying in a coffin of Purbeck marble resting on a bed of shingle. He was clothed in royal state, with jewelled robes and cloth of gold, holding in one hand the sceptre surmounted by the cross, and in the other the rod bearing the figure of a dove with closed wings fashioned in white enamel. Those who were present recognized the monarch's long, lean and erect figure, measuring even then more than six feet two inches in length, with the features distinctly traced, and bearing a close resemblance to the effigy of the King still to be seen over the tomb of Gervase Alard in Winchelsea church.

¹ "Tombs of the Kings of England," p. 262. "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," p. 12c.

V.

I HAVE no reason to suppose that Edward II. was ever at Winchelsea, although he gave the town a charter, and founded the Grey Friars, the graceful ruins of whose chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, still exist. Edward III., however, spent almost as much time there as did his grandfather, Edward I. He used the port of Winchelsea in passing and repassing between England and France, and when, in May, 1329, he sailed from Dover, he selected a ship of Winchelsea to carry him and his suite. Numerous orders, writs, and proclamations signed by the King and tested at Winchelsea, show the frequency of his visits. In August, 1346, King Edward and the Black Prince fought the battle of Crécy on a deserted plain between St. Valery and Abbeville, about ninety miles in a direct line from the gates of Winchelsea. On the inaccessible slope of the hill on the water side, not far from the rabbit warren, is one of the

largest rookeries in the county of Sussex. These rooks, whose nests in their tree tops are not much above the level of the town, salute with their cawing every arrival and departure, and keep awake the early sleepers by their quarrelling and fighting before finally settling to rest. They are one of the features of Winchelsea, and with the herons from Brede have existed from time immemorial. With the archers and men-at-arms who left this port to join the King in his campaign they must have been familiar friends, whom they probably little expected to meet again in Normandy. The general features of this great battle, as described by Froissart, are well known, and amongst them it is recorded that while the Arblastiers or crossbowmen, being the first line of the English force, sat on the ground waiting at their ease the attack of the French and their allies from Genoa, a large flock of rooks hovered persistently over the heads of the French, cawing loudly. William le Arblastier, John le Picard, and the other yeomen of Winchelsea, their comrades or their descendants, fighting for their king and their country, may well have

laughed at the flight of the rooks, or have regarded them as a supernatural indication of the slaughter of their enemies. And as the rooks welcomed the King to Picardy on the great day of Crécy, so also the herons are reported in contemporary chronicles to have been concerned in the invasion. The heron, though a bird of considerable size and strength, measuring usually six feet from point to point of wing, would never face the falcon, and was held the most craven of the feathered flock. Count d'Artois, it was said, wishing to excite the military ardour of the English monarch, who was for the moment devoted to peace and domesticity, dressed a heron, placed it on a silver dish, and caused it to be laid before the king by two maidens of the Court. "I present," said he, "the most cowardly bird of the air to the most cowardly monarch upon earth, for as the heron will never meet but always flies from his foe, so the English King skulks from the presence of the King of France, who has deprived him of his birthright and now occupies his territory." This courageous but well-timed reproof roused the martial spirit of

the King, who deplored his long inactivity, and calling to his side his nobles and his retainers they all, together with the Queen and her ladies, laid their hands upon the breast of the heron and vowed with quaint mediæval oaths to prepare at once for an invasion of France, and never to sheath the sword or desist from war till they had placed King Edward in the enjoyment of his rights.¹ And the enthusiasm of the English women was well rewarded by the result, as, according to the Old Monk of St. Albans, there was hardly a woman of any name who was not enriched with the spoils of Caen, Calais and Crécy, with furs and embroideries, with cups and ornaments of gold and silver, so that they seemed rather to be gorgeous matrons of France, than simple English wives.²

In August 1350 a great sea fight with the Spaniards, ending in the capture of twenty-six Spanish Galleons, and the destruction of many more, took place in Rye bay partly within sight

¹ The Vows of the Heron. "Poems and Songs," etc. vol. i. p. 1.

Thomas of Walsingham, vol. i, p. 272.

of the citizens of Winchelsea, who manned the walls and crowded the public buildings. Of all the captains of the English fleet one only, John Baddyng, is mentioned in the songs which celebrate King Edward's battles.¹ John Baddyng was a Winchelsea man, his family had been mayors and bailiffs, and his ancestor, Robert Baddyng, in the time of Edward I., was constable of La Lunge Cog. He appears in the Winchelsea return with a complimentary prefix as Cok Baddyng, and in 1294 he took the sea at his monarch's summons. In the battle of 1350 the King and the Black Prince took part, each commanding a ship of the Winchelsea squadron; and each losing his own ship while capturing his opponent. When victory was assured to the English arms, after a desperate and bloody encounter, the King and the Prince landing at Winchelsea with most of their commanders, with-

¹ "I prayis John Baddyng als one of the best :
Faire came he sayland out of the suth-west :
To prove of tha Normandes was he ful prest
'Till he had foghten his fill, he had never rest."

Political Poems and Songs, etc., vol. i. p. 71.

out waiting for bite or sup mounted their horses, and emulating the gallantry of the Crusaders, rode off to the Queen to be the first to convey to her the news of their victory, and the assurance of their safety. She was living, according to some, in one of the religious houses at Winchelsea, according to others at Sir John de Etchingham's, now the Old Court Farm at Udimore, where her fears and anxiety had been excited by the accounts hourly brought by her attendants, who, with the citizens of Winchelsea, had been spectators of the battle. Nor was the alarm that these women felt at all unreasonable. For a sea-fight in the middle ages was a combat of individual prowess between ship and ship, and between man and man, waged without mercy, without humanity and without quarter; when the captured vessel was preserved if whole, or sunk if damaged, and in either event every man on board was slaughtered on the deck or thrown over to the waves.

Some three hundred years afterwards Winchelsea again saw a similar sight. In 1652, when the Dutch were disputing with us the sovereignty of

the seas, the citizens, one morning in the month of August, found a Dutch fleet of forty-four men-of-war, under Admiral de Witt, anchored in Rye Bay. Blake and the main body of the English fleet were away in Scotland, and the Dutch, after plundering the fishing boats and seeing that at night the whole country side fired their beacons, left the bay and pursued their hostilities elsewhere. But Blake, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was quickly down from Scotland, and on the 14th September the entire English fleet, with their Admiral's flag hoisted on the "Resolution," a man-of-war of the first class mounting brass guns, rode at anchor under the cliffs of Winchelsea watching for the enemy. On the 27th of September, in a gale of wind, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the action commenced, and was fought out, during that and the following day, in the channel between Margate and Beachy Head. There were great losses of ships and of men on both sides, but the English gained what Clarendon describes as a "stupendous victory," drove the Dutch to their ports, and so far destroyed their naval power, that when in the

following summer Admiral Von Tromp, with a re-organized fleet, and with the historical broom at his mast-head with which he was to sweep the English from the seas, again engaged our ships in the Channel, Blake and his officers in another two days' fight broke up their fleet, drove them back once more into their ports, and compelled them to sue for terms of peace.¹

But the reign of King Edward III. was a time of bloodshed and of sorrow for Winchelsea. His great victories, and his long and prosperous career hardly compensated the citizens of the antient town for their sufferings by war. On three successive occasions the town was pillaged by the French; churches and other public buildings were burned, and the male inhabitants, armed and unarmed, were indiscriminately put to the sword. In 1357, the French, taking advantage of the absence of King Edward in France, made a descent upon Winchelsea, burning, plundering, and massacring. Tradition reports, with circumstantial detail, the

¹ Clarendon, vol. iii. 463, 487. Whitelock, vol. iii. 421, 445, 447, 458; vol. iv. 23, 27. St. Pa. 1652, 1653.

outrages committed on defenceless women and children, and special reference is made to the case of one beautiful and highborn lady who was barbarously murdered within the precincts of St. Thomas's Church. Dead Man's Lane, near the Rectory, where the victims of the massacre were buried, recalls the misery of the period when, of ninety-four houses in Winchelsea, not one contained anything upon which a distress could be levied for the King's rents, and fifty-two houses and a mill burnt by the French were still in ruins. The news of this calamity called all England to arms. Englishmen of all ranks, bishops and priests, barons and squires, clergy and laity alike, joined in a general enlistment to avenge the inhuman treatment of their fellow citizens. The King, then warring in Burgundy, changed his plan of campaign and marched on Paris. The citizens of London, allied with the barons of Winchelsea in commerce as in defence, raised an immediate fund for warlike purposes, and sent at their own cost to the haven of Winchelsea eighty ships and fourteen thousand archers. Hostilities were at once renewed. The

Londoners and their allies from the ports ravaged the coast of Normandy, and captured the Island of Caux, but the French sued for peace, and other interests intervening the King, in the following year, desisted from the pursuit of his enemies, and the injuries to Winchelsea were unavenged—"hostibus illis vale facientibus cum cachinno."¹

A great wave of calamity also passed over the country in the middle of the fourteenth century, which doubtless had its effect on Winchelsea, and caused to some extent the desolation depicted by the writer from whom I have quoted. The Black Death, precursor of the plague which culminated and disappeared in the seventeenth century, raged throughout the entire kingdom from 1348 to 1350. During this period, it is stated, with every probability of truth, that nearly one half of the agricultural population of England was destroyed. Within three years of the appearance of this scourge, farms were unlet, houses were unoccupied, labour was unprocurable, the whole face

¹ Thomas of Walsingham, vol. i. p. 287.

of the agricultural community was changed, and a revolution was silently effected in the political and social relations of the lord and his retainer, which laid the foundation for the ultimate abolition of feudal tenures.

And what the fury of war and of pestilence had spared to the town, hostile winds and waves now combined to destroy. The gradual "inning," as it was called, of the marshes, and the tons of soil yearly brought down by the rains from the hills, had so far impeded the navigation of the channel and shallowed the harbour, that already a road to Udimore had been opened by the construction of a bridge across the Brede river, and the beds of shingle were increasing so rapidly that the entrance to the haven was becoming difficult and dangerous. But the Edwards were always welcome to the people of Winchelsea. Gervase Alard, one of the old Saxon stock, an Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Bailiff of Winchelsea, a man, like his royal master, of herculean proportions, whose bones lie in the church and whose effigy in armour proclaims at once his own importance and the artistic power

of the times, has on his stone canopy the portrait heads of King Edward and of his Queen Eleanor, whom Gervase had loved and served so well. And Stephen Alard, who sleeps beside him, another Admiral of the Fleet and Bailiff of the antient town, has also on his canopied tomb the sculptured portraits of Edward III. and his Queen whom he also had served and had entertained at Winchelsea. A tavern with the sign of "The Three Kings" is one of the oldest on record. It stood near the corner of Bear Square, and was still existing in the last century.¹

From the time of Edward III. Winchelsea began to decline, and gradually became of no account in the political or military history of the country. In the meantime, however, it had brought to the front one of its sons, Robert de Winchelsey, a man of great learning, piety and force of character. He was born of humble parents in the town of Winchelsea, and became successively Archdeacon of Essex, and Archbishop of Canterbury. During

¹ The three kings, in this instance, were popularly and traditionally regarded as the three Edwards.

the stormy period of his career he was often opposed to the Crown, and was once banished the kingdom and deprived of his position and estates; but the good feeling of the king revoked the decree, and some years after his death, which took place in May 1313, King Edward III. applied to the Pope to canonize the late Archbishop, and to enroll his name in the Catalogue of the Saints.¹

¹ Rymer's "Fœdera," 8 Mar. 1327.

VI.

AFTER the death of Edward III. some attempts were made to rebuild the town, and its civic circumference having been reduced, funds were supplied for repairing the walls. But the improved condition of the town served only as a temptation to its enemies. Winchelsea with its sheltered port, its embattled ramparts, its crossbowmen and men-at-arms, its military renown and its naval associations, was a standing menace to the power of France, while the capture of Calais, and the cruelties of the English commanders during the wars of King Edward and the Black Prince, intensified the hatred that had long existed between the two countries. The English were taught in songs and in romances, which formed for the great mass of the people the education of the day, that the French had the mingled qualities of the viper and the wolf, that they were infected with the seven deadly sins, pride, avarice, luxury, envy,

gluttony, anger and sloth, that they mocked at the Saints and were universally immoral in their lives. Englishmen, on the other hand, were reported in France to be a nation of unnatural savages, whose children were all born with tails, and who actuated by greed and by infidelity, spurned the admonitions of the Holy Pontiff, who, himself a Frenchman, had not unnaturally interposed from time to time with vigorous and resolute action on behalf of his fellow countrymen. Under these hostile and irritating influences, petty raids from coast to coast, involving massacre, fire and plunder, were constant and unrebuked, and the ports of Normandy and Brittany on the one shore, and of Kent, Sussex and Hants on the other, suffered equally from the attacks of the enemy when the protecting squadron was away.

In 1377, under Richard II., Winchelsea was again attacked by the French, who were beaten off by the portsmen under the command of the Abbot of Battle. And these, in the following year, avenged themselves on their enemies by an invasion of France. In 1380 Winchelsea was

again taken and sacked, and in 1386 it was only saved from annihilation by the fortuitous intervention of a tempest which scattered the French fleet and sunk most of their ships.¹ In 1406, under Henry IV., there was a great sea-fight, in which Winchelsea took part and made a great capture of ships.²

In 1415, under Henry V., came the life struggle with France when every available Englishman was pressed into the service of the King. The depopulation of England before Waterloo bore no comparison with the drafts before Azincourt, which

“Left our England as dead midnight still,
Guarded by grandsires, babies, and old women,
Or passed or not arrived at pith and puissance.”

A general rendezvous of the navy was called from the Cinque Ports, the King himself, according to tradition, embarking at Southampton Pier. The description of this fleet by Shakespeare,¹ who wrote two centuries after the event, and had seen

¹ Thomas of Walsingham, vol. ii. p. 151.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 275.

³ “Henry V.” Act iii.

the noble ships that sailed out to meet the Grand Armada, is that of no mean historian. "The brave fleet with silken streamers the young Phœbus fanning," "the ship-boys on the hempen tackle climbing," "the shrill whistle which doth order give to sounds confused," "the threaden sails borne with the invisible and creeping wind, drawing the huge bottoms through the furrowed sea," "a city on the inconstant billows dancing," paint the scene in vivid colours, and even now, after a lapse of nearly five hundred years, amid the solidity and materialism of the nineteenth century, arouse the enthusiasm of every audience. On the feast of St. Crispine (25th October) the King with the flower of English chivalry, supported by his indomitable phalanx of crossbowmen, fought the battle of Azincourt on a plain a few miles distant from St. Omer. The fleet was under the command of his admirals; but the ship "Gabrielle de Winchelsea," with a master from that Port, led the van and carried the King and his staff to their glorious but short-lived victory.

In 1418, however, the French revenged them-

Wincelsea

selves upon the citizens of Wincelsea for the many defeats and humiliations they had suffered from the soldiers and sailors of that port. They landed in great force, stormed the ramparts, pillaged the inhabitants, and again set fire to the town. From this last calamity Wincelsea never recovered. It ceased for ever to be the base of operations against the French, its ships could no longer keep open the communications between England and her army on the opposite shore, and the great arsenal, the great fortress, and the great port of the Plantagenets, fell rapidly into decay.

For a short time, however, the Haven was still available in time of war. Jeake¹ in an interesting summary of the battles gained and services rendered by the navy of the Ports, says that in 1436, King Henry VI. ordered them to fit out their whole number of ships to be ready at Wincelsea on St. George's Day (23rd April). The fleet thus collected carried the Duke of

¹ "Charter of the Cinque Ports," p. 29. A rare book of great authority on all matters connected with the Cinque Ports.

L. 30.2

York and his soldiers to Normandy, where they raised the Siege of Calais, which was then invested by the Duke of Burgundy, and drove the Burgundians behind the Somme.

Henry VII., in 1487, commissioned the ship "Peter of Winchelsea," and the ship "John of Fole of Winchelsea," to watch over the fishermen of the southern and eastern coasts,¹ and at a later date to protect the town from assault, and to cover the entrance to Rye harbour, he arranged for the building of Camber Castle, which was fortified and garrisoned with a captain at two shillings a day and six gunners at sixpence a day each. So far, however, as one can now form an opinion this was an utterly wasteful expenditure of public money, as the sea was rapidly receding, and the castle never fired a shot at an enemy or received a challenge from a foe.

But although Winchelsea became useless as a military station, and its modest resources, reduced still more by the work of the Reformation, would not permit it to keep up its ecclesiastical founda-

¹ "Materials for life of Henry VII.," vol. ii. p. 193.

tions, yet it was for many years a centre for much business, both legal and commercial. It was a town commonly inserted in the commissions of assize. The mayor with his jurats (occasionally assisted by the bailiff) sat regularly in the Court Hall, where they elected members of Parliament and dispensed justice to all comers, allowing no plea to be pleaded to their jurisdiction. Their charters gave them very extended powers. In addition to civil, criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, they held a Court of Chancery for the Cinque Ports, and Henry VII. on one occasion at least (in May, 1487,) issued to them a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, to hold assizes for the trial of certain pirates and others, with whom the Lord Warden and other Cinque Ports had no authority to deal.¹

By the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was the next royal visitor to the town (A.D. 1573), it was in decay. The sea had receded beyond all power of recall, and the officers of Camber Castle, having

¹ "Materials for History of Henry VII." St. Pa. vol. ii. 200.

small pay and less occupation, spent most of their time at Winchelsea, interfering with her domestic affairs and quarrelling with the inhabitants. The Queen is said to have been much struck with the noble and city-like deportment of the mayor and twelve jurats in their scarlet gowns, and to have spoken of the place, either in jest or in earnest, as a "Little London." But she confirmed their charter by a further charter of Nov. 1586, (now among the muniments of the Corporation, with the Queen's portrait in the initial letter,) by which she also released to the Corporation certain King's rents in aid of their resources.

Numerous attempts were made from time to time, and various schemes promulgated during the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Charles I., James II., and William III. to reconstitute the port of Winchelsea. The last report to the Treasury, in 1692, though referring to the fact that in Oliver Cromwell's time over a hundred sail of the line could come up to the town of Rye, was of an unfavorable character. The ominous words "nothing to be done," were endorsed on the paper,

and Winchelsea's fate as a seaport was then sealed.¹

During the Interregnum, John Evelyn, while waiting at Rye for the arrival of his wife from Paris, walked over to see the ruins of Winchelsea. "There are to be seen," he says,² "vast caves and vaults, walls and towers, ruins of monasteries, and of a sumptuous church, in which are some handsome monuments, especially of the Templars, buried just in the manner of those in the Temple at London. This place," he adds, "being now

¹ Treasury Papers, Aug. 18, 1692.

² "Diary," vol. i. p. 279. Evelyn is, however, wrong about his Templars. The Alards were not Knights Templars, nor is there any reason to suppose that a house of that order ever existed at Winchelsea. The effigies of the Templars in the Temple Church in Evelyn's time lay upon the floor inclosed in a railing, but, except for their armour and their crossed legs, bore no resemblance in the mode of their sepulture to the Alards at Winchelsea. Of these latter two are of Caen stone and show traces of profuse decoration both in the canopies and in the figures themselves, three are of Sussex marble. The effigies of the Alards, however, by reason of their comparative perfection, were used as models when those of the Templars in the Temple Church were restored in the early part of the present century.

all in rubbish, and a few despicable hovels and cottages only standing, hath yet a mayor." His wife, having escaped the Dutch fleet, after being three days at sea, landed safely at Rye and was passed through the customs with her baggage by order of Colonel Morley of the Council of State and one of the members for the County of Sussex. After which Evelyn, on his way to London, was stopped by highwaymen and robbed of his diamond buckles and rings in about the same spot as is selected by Thackeray for the scene of the robbery in "Denis Duval."

Charles II. was at Rye in 1673, George I. was landed there in consequence of an accident in 1725, and George II. was there in 1730, but I have no reason to suppose that either of their Majesties ever set foot within this antient town. Queen Elizabeth was, therefore, the last monarch who was ever sheltered by these walls, unless indeed a tradition as to James II. is to be accepted as authentic. It is said that this King on one occasion visited Winchelsea during the period that John Caryll was bailiff. The fact that this gentle-

man's family had always been staunch royalists, that he himself was private secretary to Queen Mary of Modena, that he was a Roman Catholic, and that he afterwards accompanied King James into exile, lends some plausibility to the story, but I do not find the account to be sufficiently corroborated to justify the corporation in putting up the arms of James II. as one of those monarchs who have honoured new Winchelsea with their presence.

The annals of the Court Hall from the Revolution afford but scant materials for history. It was in turns a court of justice, a meat market, a hustings, and a gaol, and the parliamentary record of the borough reflects but little credit on the Government, the electors, or the members. Winchelsea returned members to Parliament at least as early the reign of Edward III. The writs, however, in the early times went in a general form to the Lord Warden, requiring him to send *Barons*, otherwise *men*, from the Cinque Ports and the two antient towns to attend the King in Parliament. This gave rise to a claim on

behalf of the Lord Warden to nominate one at least of the members for each of the seven ports, the attempted enforcement of which was



OLD PRISON DOOR.

the cause of constant irritation. Nor was it definitely settled till 1689, when an Act of William and Mary declared that the Lord Warden had no such right, but that the right to return mem-

bers was vested solely in the mayor, jurats and freemen of the town. The parliamentary history since the time of King James is a continuous tale of trickery, violence, and intimidation, with constant appeals to the Lord Warden and to Parliament. The borough was twice disfranchised: once by Charles I.¹ on account, I think, of the quarrels of the corporation with the citizens and the officers of Camber Castle, in the course of one of which episodes the mayor shot the member's dog, and sent his principal supporter to prison; again under the Commonwealth, when Cromwell took away its two members and gave them to the large midland towns which were then unrepresented. In 1623 the mayor, Paul Wymond, being convicted of intimidation and of fraudulent exclusion of voters, was committed to prison, did penance on his knees at the bar of the House of Commons, and afterwards in the Court Hall at Winchelsea before the jurats and freemen of the town.²

¹ St. Pa. Jany. 30, 1621: Apl. 1626.

² Oldfield's "Parliamentary History," vol. v. p. 412.

The committee that sat upon this enquiry had among its number Sergeant Glanvil, a great constitutional lawyer, Sergeant Noy, the ship-money advocate, John Selden the distinguished antiquarian, and others. In 1702 Edward Martin the mayor was committed to prison, brought on his knees to the bar of the House, and turned out of all his places in the customs and other sinecures for his misconduct as returning officer.¹

In 1754 one Arnold Nesbitt was returned as the Treasury nominee, but having acquired considerable influence in the town, he subsequently contested the Borough as an independent candidate. This conduct was bitterly resented by the Treasury, and litigation, revealing many electoral scandals, ensued for many years. It ultimately terminated in favour of Mr. Nesbit, who then sold his interest to Lord Darlington for £15,000. During this litigation, Wardroper, the government agent and town clerk, finding himself in want of money for election expenses, pawned the original charters, the customal and other records

¹ Oldfield, vol. v. p. 413.

of the corporation, which have never been recovered. During the same period also, one half of the original Great Seal of Winchelsea was stolen, in order, as is supposed, that the mayor's return to the House of Commons might not be duly sealed. And thus it happens that one half of that antique relic dates back to the reign of Edward I., while the other half, which is, however, an exact reproduction of the original, dates from the reign of George III. Other small boroughs were possibly as bad as Winchelsea, but its electoral period is not one to which her friends can look back with satisfaction, although it should in fairness be stated that Winchelsea returned to Parliament, among other more or less distinguished members, Charles Wolfran Cornwall, for some years Speaker of the House of Commons, Brougham, Grey, Lushington, and Dundas.

VII.

IN recently restoring the Court Hall, or, rather, in accommodating it to the public use, great care was taken to retain the old form. The windows on the ground floor were found nearly complete, although they had been adapted from time to time to the requirements of the building when it was a meat market or a prison for smugglers and other misdemeanants. These additions were removed and the windows replaced in the old stonework. The handsome stone fire-places in both rooms were cleaned and made safe, but in other respects they remain as they were placed centuries ago. The plank beds which were provided for the prisoners, and the deal cells that were introduced at a later period, were removed, but a heavy iron chain, with its block, which was formerly used to chain the culprits to the floor, has been preserved as a memento of the treatment of prisoners in former days. The studded doors,

and the window with its triple bars at the former entrance to the prison, have been retained out of regard to their artistic effect, but they are of much



OLD FIREPLACE.

later date than the building itself. Of the large room on the first floor, where the Court was formerly held, the roof, which was hidden by an inner ceiling, was re-opened to view. It was

found to be in excellent condition, and though of the age of the building itself, required very slight repair. A small window at the north-west side shows a door formerly passing into another apartment. It was found under the plaster in its present condition, with the staples and an old bolt, which has also been preserved. The arms in the window are those of Robert of Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom I have already referred. The windows on the south side were formerly of stone, as they now appear, other windows of lath and plaster having been built inside the old stonework, which was mutilated for the purpose. They have been decorated with the arms of certain bailiffs of Winchelsea, owners and possibly occupiers of this house. The Alards, an old Saxon family, who were Admirals of the Cinque Ports and bailiffs of Winchelsea, are too well known in the history of England and of the Ports to need further reference. The Finches also played a great part in the town. They were bailiffs under Edward III., and for many years afterwards. They let the hall to the Corporation

for their court of justice and their hustings, and on being ennobled they took the title of Earls of Winchelsea.

The Guldefords were bailiffs of Winchelsea, with a short intermission, from 1486 to 1663, nearly two hundred years, and there was, probably, no family that ever took greater interest in the prosperity of the town. The first of this family was Sir Richard Guldeford, Knight, King's Councillor, who fought beside Richmond on Bosworth field, and to whom, on the 6th October, 1486, King Henry VII. granted the lordship of the manor of Higham, or Igham, and the increase of the land there by the retirement of the sea, to be held by fealty, and the service of supporting a tower in his marsh near the port called Cambre, in Sussex, to be built within two years from the date of the grant, for the protection of the inhabitants of Kent and Sussex from rebels and others navigating the sea there, and who was thus the founder and the builder of Camber Castle. The reclaimed land to the north-east of Rye, known as Guldeford,

owes its existence to this family, who were also prolific in schemes to maintain Winchelsea haven, and at a later date to make a new harbour by cutting a direct channel from the Strand to the sea. They also took a leading part, in 1627, in endeavouring to induce the Government to retain the occupation of Camber Castle, which it was then proposed to demolish, or at least to sell it in its existing condition, which was reported as being of good repair except as to the platforms. But it was a useless building, and in 1642 it was demolished and the guns taken to Rye, by order of the Long Parliament. Sir Henry Guldeford of the reign of King Henry VIII., was not only a man of science and of war, but a courtier, and a personal friend of his royal master. His portrait, by Holbein, now in the possession of the Queen at Windsor, is one of that great artist's finest sketches. It represents a man rather beyond middle age, with a fine broad head and intelligent countenance, wearing the head-dress long familiarly associated with Edward the Sixth and the scholars of Christ's Hospital.

After the Restoration, having perfected their title¹ by clearing away a grant under the Commonwealth which had interrupted their possession, the Guldefords, in 1663, sold the manor of Igham, with the bailiwick of Winchelsea and the advowson of the Church to the Caryll family, whose arms are still to be seen on the silver oar, the emblem of the Admiralty jurisdiction exercised by the Corporation. Some of the Carylls being Roman Catholics were not very acceptable to the townspeople, who had always exhibited strong Protestant tendencies, and had in 1680, sent up a vigorous petition to Parliament denouncing the authors of the Popish Plot, and urging the exclusion of the Duke of York. But John Caryll has a claim to the recognition of Englishmen different to that of the Alards, the Finches, and the Guldefords. He was a friend of Pope, was of the same religion, and was himself a disciple of literature, having written, according to Dr. Johnson,² a

¹ A grant from Charles II. is set out in Holloway's "History of Romney Marsh."

² "Lives of the Poets," (Pope).



SIR HENRY GULDEFORD.

From a sketch by Hans Holbein.

comedy called "Sir Solomon Single," which, however, hardly survived its author. It was at Caryll's house at West Grinstead that it was suggested to Pope to write some good-natured verses to appease the anger of Mistress Arabella Fermor, whose lovelock had been mischievously cut off by the Lord Petre. This the poet did, and with such success that, recalling from circulation his original lines, he reconstructed them with the added machinery of sylphs, gnomes, and nymphs, and produced in the "Rape of the Lock" the most charming mock-heroic poem in this, or indeed in any language. It was dedicated to his friend and host, John Caryll, through whom our town is thus indirectly connected with the masterpiece of our great English poet.

The Carylls were bailiffs for just one hundred years, and in 1763 Lord Egremont became lord of the manor of Igham and bailiff of Winchelsea. From him, in 1797, it passed to Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., for thirty years Bishop of Chichester, and it remained with this old Saxon family, whose association with this district dates

back in an unbroken line to a period long before the Norman Conquest, till 1834, when they were succeeded by the Curteis family. These parted with the manor and the bailiwick to the late Mr. Jesse Piper, who sold the old Court Hall to the late Mr. Padgett, of Winchelsea. From Mr. Padgett's representatives Dr. Edwin Freshfield, who is connected by birth with this antient town, purchased the building and presented it to the corporation for the use of the inhabitants. Now, therefore, for the first time in the history of Winchelsea, the mayor and corporation can meet together for such purposes as may yet require their attendance in an ancient hall of their own freehold. For in one respect at least this corporation had good fortune. The storm that swept away all the old corporations in 1884, passed over the head of Winchelsea with subdued force, and Parliament, while depriving its jurats of their judicial powers, which, except in trivial matters, they had long ceased to exercise, recognised the historical associations of the old Cinque Port town, and reserved to its mayor and freemen their

existing corporate rights, with power to apply for a municipal charter if the threatened extension of the town should ever dispose them to change their old habits for new.

VIII.

WINCHELSEA is surrounded by a halo of legends and traditions in addition to that of the miraculous effigy of St. Leonard. Its church was declared a sanctuary, in which for forty days and nights the man-slayer and the thief were safe from the pursuit of justice, and whence, after due abandonment of his goods and chattels, the penitent, bearing his cross and keeping to the highway, could embark at any of the ports for a foreign country, to begin a new life, without danger of molestation or fear of surrender. Under the later Plantagenets it became the temporary home of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, who, accepting the romance of the Spanish priests, sailed from Winchelsea to Compostella, in Galicia, to worship at the shrine of St. James the Apostle, whose bones the monks pretended to have secured in their venerable cathedral. Many Winchelsea ships, whose names

are still preserved, bore these devout worshippers, and an early English ballad relates how "when they begyn to sayle, their hearts begyn to fayle," as they cross the bar and plunge into the restless Channel. It is rife with stories of bold smugglers, who filled its old crypts with illicit merchandize, and who were ultimately destroyed in a pitched battle at Seacock's Heath. But its crypts were not always smugglers' caves. They were, in their inception, receptacles for the French wines imported by the early settlers. Communicating with the main street by handsome and convenient stone stairs, certain of them were probably used as shops by goldsmiths and other wealthy traders. They afforded places of concealment in time of war, and in their dry and quiet chambers the Huguenot weavers of the sixteenth century plied their looms. Wesley is known to have preached his last sermon in the open air under an ash which still spreads its branches within fifty yards of the Court Hall, and memorials of the preacher's visit are still preserved with veneration in the old town by de-

vout members of the Society which bears his name. Many of the Winchelsea waters are chalybeate, and the inhabitants are commonly recorded on their graves as having lived far beyond three-score years and ten. A harmless peripatetic ghost treads its shingled paths, and the unquiet spirit of a mediæval giant walks in the old bay of Brede. A subterranean communication is said to exist between one of the crypts of Winchelsea and the keep of Camber Castle. The horn used at the "hornblowen," or calling together of the freemen, the maces, the seals, and the silver oar of the water-bailiff are still held in reverence, and the women of the place still salute the mayor with flowers at his annual election on Easter Monday. The budge-barrel of the waterleder, which, in the days of the Plantagenets, slung between two wheels with a boy like young Bacchus astride on the cask, plied between the town and the outer wells and supplied the citizens with water, may still be seen in time of drought wending its way to the Newgate spring and toiling back with its fill of water. And even now, on a still evening,

the roaring of the sea on the western shore may occasionally be heard. To strangers it sounds like a great rustling of the trees, but it portends rough weather on the morrow, and keeps alive the memory of St. Agatha's Eve, when the distant roaring of the sea pronounced the doom of the parent city.

Among the numerous wells is one dedicated to St. Leonard, of which it is said that the person who tastes of its water will never have the recollection of Winchelsea erased from his heart. Whether we have all of us drunk of this well I know not, but I have seldom been in any place or in any society where people do not talk with interest and affection of the old town; and some years ago, while travelling in the Western States, I heard of a colony from this place who, many generations back, had emigrated to the New World, and christened their settlement by the well-remembered name of Winchelsea. It is still the resort of artists and of men of letters. Turner and Millais have transferred its hill sides to canvas, and Thackeray has immortalized its Grey

Friars and its barber's shop. But its greatest claim to the recognition of Englishmen is its purely English history and characteristics. Its associations are those of England when England stood alone, and was working out its future destiny by its prowess abroad and its freedom at home. The Plantagenets were its foster-fathers. Its triumphs were those of the navy—always an essentially English arm of the service—and the saint under whose banner it flourished was an Englishman whose claim on his countrymen was founded at least as much upon his indomitable English courage as upon his priestly loyalty and devotion. The confederation of the ports for the defence of the Saxon shore, with their combined armada of merchants and warriors, and it may, perhaps, also be said of buccaneers, is one which has no parallel off English soil. From Edward the Confessor to Oliver the Protector, England and the English interest were written on every stone of the town and on every timber of the ships, and there is, even now, no more beautiful or more purely English landscape to be found

than the picture of the ancient town, with its ivied towers and ruined abbey, bearing still some traces of its old-time grandeur, peacefully reposing in the bed of its departed haven, planted with fruitful gardens and trees, and watered with the still running wells of New Gate, St. Katherine, and St. Leonard.

APPENDIX.

[EXCHEQUER Q. R. MISCELLANEA,
MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS "WEEDINGS." $\frac{465}{16}$.a.]

Scilicet. Hee sunt placee ordinate liberate et arentate in nova villa de Wynchelsea que jam est edificata per Majorem et .xxiiij. Juratos per dominum Johannem de Kyrkeby episcopum Elienensem ex parte domini regis ad easdem placeas ordinandas liberandas et arentandas, ordinatos. Qui dicunt in primis formam ordinationis. Videlicet quod dominus rex habet de terra que fuit domini Johannis Tresgoz super motam ubi nova villa fundata est, sicut patet in extenta facta per dominum Stephanum de Pencestria et Gregorium de Rokesle, sexaginta quinque acras et dimidiam, unde una acra plus et alia minus assumatur in toto .viij. libras .v. solidos et .j. denarium.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod heredes Johannis de Langherst habent super dictam motam ut patet in extenta predicta .xxxv. acras terre quartam partem unius acre et .xviiij. perticatas, unde

una acra ad plus alia ad minus assumatur .lij. solidos et quadrantem.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Johannes Bone habet super motam predictam ut patet in extenta .xxiiij. acras dimidiam et .xxxj. virgas unde una acra ad plus alia ad minus assumatur ad .xxix. solidos obolum.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Gilebertus de Cruce habet super motam ut patet in extenta .x. acras et quartam partem unius acre et .xxiiij. pertincatas.

Summa .xx. solidi et .ix. denarii.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Johannes Moris habet super motam ut patet in extenta .ij. acras.

Summa .xxxij. denarii.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Willielmus et Ricardus filii Tristrami habent super motam ut patet in extenta unam acram cum domo superedificata.

Summa .v. solidi.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Johannes Moris habet super motam ut patet in extenta dimidiam acram et quartam partem unius acre.

Summa .xij. denarii.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod heredes Bartholomei Wy-mund et sui parcenarii habent super motam ut patet in extenta unam acram et dimidiam.

Summa .ij. solidi .vj. denarii.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Johannes filius Reginaldi

Alard habet in quodam loco qui vocatur Trecherie ut patet in extenta unam acram.

Summa .iij. solidi.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod heredes Johannis Batan habent super motam ut patet in extenta unam acram et dimidiam et quartam partem unius acre et .xvj. perticatas terre.

Summa .iij. solidi et .j. denarium.

Scilicet. Item iidem heredes habent quoddam molendinum cum situ qui continet .viij. perticatas terre. Quod molendinum cum situ dicti heredes retinent penes se, nec est necessarium domino regi neque ville.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod Johannes Moris et parcenarii sui habent super motam ut patet in extenta .ij. acras.

Summa .xl. denarii.

Scilicet. Item dicunt quod heredes Johannis Batan et parcenarii sui habent sub pendente montis ut patet in extenta .ij. acras.

Summa .xx. denarii.

Summa totalis .xiiij. li. xj.s. v.d. ob. qua.

Summa totalis acrarum predictarum .vij.^{xx} acre .ix. acre et dimidia et quarterium unius acre et octo virge.

De qua summa totali terrarum predictarum subtrahende sunt .xij. acre que retente fuerunt

ad opus domini regis per dictum episcopum Elienensem.

Item subtrahende sunt de summa predicta in cimiteriis sancti Thome et sancti Egidii .v. acre quia jus patronatus dictarum ecclesiarum residet penes dominum regem.

Summa subtractionis terrarum predictarum .xviij. acre.

Et remanent ad edificacionem ville de summa predicta ^{xx}.vj. acre .xij. acre et dimidia unum quarterium unius acre et .viij. virge.

Item dicti Major et Jurati dicunt quod de ^{xx}.vj. acris .xij. acris et dimidia uno quarterio unius acre et de .viij. perticatis terre predictae ordinate sunt ^{xx}.iiij. acre .vij. acre et dimidia et dimidium quarterii unius acre .vij. perticate et quarterium unius perticate terre ad edificandum.

Et remanent in vasto quid in mercato quid in vicis quid in pendente quod edificari non potest .xl. et quinque acre octava pars unius acre quinque perticate et dimidia et quarta pars unius perticate.

De quo vasto ^{xx}.iiij. acre .vij. acre dimidia acra et dimidium quarterii unius acre .vij. perticate et quarterium unius perticate terre predictae

onerantur in summa .xliij. librarum .xj. solidorum .v. denariorum oboli et quadrantis.

Item dicunt formam liberacionis et arentacionis dictarum placearum in predicta nova villa super motam existentium.

Videlicet quod Simon le Machon habet in primo quarterio .xviij. virgas iij. d. ob.

Stephanus Blaunc- x. virgas ij. d. ob.
pain

Robertus dictus ix. virgas ij. d. qua.
Burnel

Walterus Boscoe x. virgas ij. d. ob.

Thomas de Pese- x. virgas dimidiam ij. d. ob. qua.
merse et quarterium

Robertus le Mele- v. virgas et dimi- j. d. qua.
ward diam.

Alanus de Ferne v. virgas j. d. qua.

Walterus Salerne viij. virgas dimidiam ij. d. qua.
et quarterium

Henricus Dagard vj. virgas j. d. ob.

Rengerus Wyliam x. virgas ij. d. ob.

Adam Schewere vij. virgas et dimi- ij. d.
diam

Rogerus Aueril vj. virgas et quar- j. d. ob.
terium

Heredes Ade le v. virgas j. d. qua.
Meleward

Thomas le Mele- v. virgas et quar- j. d. qua.
ward terium

Stephanus Rynge- iij. virgas et dimi- j. d.
mere diam

Robertus Colyn	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d.
Nicholaus Code- lawe	iiij. vergas et dimidiam	j. d.
Petrus Geneuide	iiij. virgas.	j. d.
Gervasius Mot	ix. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d. ob.
Rengerus Robert	x. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d. ob. qua.
Stephanus de Can- tuaria	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Walterus Johan	ix. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Petrus de Portes- mue	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Reginaldus Alard junior	viiij. virgas	ij. d.
	Summa	iiij. s. ob. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una octava pars unius acre et .xiiij. virge.

In secundo quarterio Johannes.

Madour	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Clemens Donning	vij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Sneke	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Thomas Wertere	vij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Nicholaus Ricard	vj. virgas et quarterium	j. d. ob.
Willielmus Pret	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d.

Heredes Alani Buchard	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Ricardus de Dovoriam.	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Clemens Langters	viiij. partem unius acre et v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
Johannes Folke	xix. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Andreas Passelewe	xix. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Blancpayn	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Gervasius Coleman Paul	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Laurencius Ferbras	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d.
Gervasius Frost	v. virgas et quarterium	j. d. qua.
Johannes Galp	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	ob. qua.
Petronilla relictam Cok Stelard	.v. virgas et quarterium	j. d. qua.
Ricardus Witloc	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d.
Walterus le Botre	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d.
Galfridus Roberd	v. virgas et quarterium	j. d. qua.
Sampson Seli de Puncto	v. virgas et quarterium	j. d. qua.
Godardus Petit	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	ob. qua.
Andreas de Monasterio	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d.

Nicholaus Fimelote	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Nicholaus de Apeltre	iiij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d.
Philippus Matip	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.

Gervasius Hambuc	} xxxij. virgas et dimidiam	} viiij. d. qua.
Ricardus Hambuc		
Beatricia Hambuc		

Summa iiij. s. xj. d. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra unum quarterium dimidium quarterii xvj. virge et quarterium unius virge.

In tertio quarterio	} viij. partem unius acre	} v. d.
Johannes filius		
Johannis Roger		
Justinus Alard	xvij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus Beaufrount	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes Large	vij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Stephanus de Bindinden	viiij. partem unius acre et v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
Johannes de Scotenye	viiij. partem unius acre et iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Andreas de Folkestone	viiij. partem unius acre dimidiam virgam et quarterium	v. d. qua.

Willielmus Batayle	viiij. partem unius acre .v. virgas	.vj. d. qua.
Johannes Austin	vj. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Johannes Liteman	vj. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Stephanus Russel	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Willielmus Hamer	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Mauricius Cocus	vj. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Petronilla Queynte	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Henricus Clement	Octavam partem unius acre	v. d.
Ricardus de Pese- merse	viiij. partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas Summa iiij. s. viij. d. ob. qua.	vj. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra unum quarte-
rium dimidium quarterii .viij. virgas et dimidiam.

In quarto quarterio	viiij. partem unius	vj. d. ob.
Ricardus Cely	acre .ix. virgas et dimidiam	
Goda pore Voghel	xv. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Treygeu	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Symon de Scotenye	quartem partem unius acre dimi- diam quarterium et viij. virgas	xvij. d.
Jacobus filius Thome Barber	iiij. partem unius acre et xix. virgas	xiiij. d. ob. qua.

Johannes filius Thome Barber Cole Alard	viiij. partem unius acre et xiiij. virgas vij. virgas	viiij. d. ob. j. d. ob. qua. Ex parte borialia Johanne filio Thome le Bar- ber.
Thomas Alard	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Gervasius Alard junior	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Walterus de Rac- kele	viiij. partem unius acre et xiiij. virgas Summa v. s. viiij. d. ob. qua.	viiij. d. ob.
Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia acra .xxxv. virge dimidia et quarterium unius virge.		
In quinto quarterio Henricus le Pal- mere	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Josephus de Has- tinges	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Johannes Orpede- man	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Walterus Sand	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Radulfus Harding	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Lucas Beneyt	v. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Andreas Hardi	vj. virgas.	j. d. ob.
Johannes Hardi	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Willielmus de Orewelle	iiij. virgas	j. d.

Thomas filius	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Thome Weterle- dere		
Simon Hughet	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Margoria relictā	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Petri Austyn		
Willielmus Half- hering	vj. virgas	j. d. ob.
Willielmus ate	vj. virgas	j. d. ob.
Velde		
Nicholaus Bosce	vj. virgas	j. d. ob.
Willielmus Mot	viiij. virgas	ij. d.
Large		
Johannes de Far- leghe	viiij. partem unius acre et .viiij. vir- gas	vij. d.
Poteman Bod	viiij. partem unius acre et .vj. virgas	vj. d. ob.
Johannes Bod	viiij. partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Willielmus Ro- mening	xviiij. virgas.	iiij. d. ob.
Summa		iiij. s. x. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra octava pars
unius acre .iiij. virge et dimidia.

SECUNDA STRATA.

In sexto quarterio	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Gervasius le Cou- pre		
Gervasius Skele	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.

Robertus ate Carte	xj. virgas et quarterium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Craske	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Petrus Torold	xij. virgas	iiij. d.
Johannes Jacob	xj. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Parvus Galfridus	xj. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Thomas Large	xj. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Jacobus de Lidehame	xix. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
	Summa	ij. s. iiij. d. ob.

Summa terre hujus quarterii dimidia acra dimidium quarterii .x. virge et quarta pars unius virge.

In septimo quarterio heredes Stephani Dinder	xij. virgas et dimidium	iiij. d.
Johannes de Hereweo	xij. virgas et dimidium	iiij. d. qua.
Ricardus Finor	xij. virgas et dimidium	iiij. d. qua.
Rogerus Toneman	xj. virgas et quarterium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Wade	xij. virgas et dimidium	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Dawe	xj. virgas et dimidium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Batayle	xij. virgas et dimidium	iiij. d.
Johannes filius Johannis Bochard	viiij. partem unius acre v. virgas et dimidium	vj. d. ob.

Johannes Iue	viiij. partem unius acre et dimidiam virgam	.v. d.
Willielmus Mancap	viiij. partem unius acre et dimidiam virgam	v. d. qua.
Willielmus Mazote	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Robertus Scalle	viiij. partem unius acre ij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob. qua.
Relicta Gabrielis Gudloc	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Johannes Romen- ing	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Philippus le Seltere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Sampson atte Crouche	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Standanore	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Petrus Faber	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Elyas Lambin	xij. virgas	iiij. d.
Juliana Nightyn- gale	viiij. partem unius acre et dimidiam virgam	v. d.
Heredes Ricardi de Hethe	viiij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Alicia Busch	viiij. partem unius acre .v. virgas et dimidiam	vj. d. qua.
	Summa	vj. s. x. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre .viiij. virge et quarta pars unius virge.

In octavo quarterio		
Henricus Yue	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Petronilla Clobbere	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Alicia relictā Ro- berti Gerueys	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Nicholaus Alard	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Gervasius Alard junior	quartam partem unius acre et .v. virgas	xj. d. qua.
Nicholaus Alard	quartam partem unius acre et xj. virgas	xij. d. ob. qua.
Reginaldus Alard senior	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii et .xiiij. vir- gas	xviii. d. ob.
Gervasius Alard senior	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii .vj. virgas et di- midiam	xvj. d. ob.
Thomas Alard	quartam partem unius acre .vij. virgas et dimi- diam	xij. d.
Willielmus Seman	octavam partem unius acre	v. d.
Willielmus Mot de Hastings	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.

Adam Pistor	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam et quartam partem unius virge	iiij. d. ob.
	Summa	vij. s. x. d. ob.

Summa terre hujus quarterii .ij. acre quarta pars unius acre .xviij. virge dimidia et quarta pars unius virge.

In nono quarterio		
Johannes de Ihamme cleri- cus	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus le Bare- bour	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Radulphus Cocus	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Adam dictus Cok' de Wyncestria	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Pote dictus Chep- man	vj. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Henricus le Bakere filius Benedicti	.x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Rogerus Scappe	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Thomas Colram	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Heredes Ricardi Batayle	quartam partem unius acre .xviij. virgas et dimi- diam et quarte- rium unius virge	xliij. d. ob. qua.

Henricus Jacob	quartam partem unius acre .xviij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	xiiij. d. ob. qua.
Vincencius Herberd	quartam partem unius acre .xviij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	xiiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Pistor Witegrom	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Walterus de Derte- mue	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Pistor Witegrom	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Pistel	vj. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. ob.
Godefridus clericus	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Stephanus Germeyn	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
	Summa	vj. s. xj. d. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre . xiiij. virge
dimidia et quarterium unius virge.

In decimoquarterio	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d. ob.
Johannes Takes- naw		
Stephanus de Wyn- tonia	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Stephanus Wyn- card	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.

Adam Pope	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Stephanus Holt	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Radulphus Bertelot	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Laurencius Arniz	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Ricardus Steuening	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Stephanus Wither	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Eustacius Holt	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Hugo Wymund	viiij. partem unius acre unam virgam dimidiam et quar- terium unius virge	v. d. qua.
Heredes Johannis Adrian	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Radulfus de Gil- lingham	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Christiana Weldisse	viiij. partem unius acre unam vir- gam dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	v. d. ob.
Willielmus Qui- liere	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus de Mag- hefeld	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.

Willielmus le Palmer vetus	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Mauricius Ingelard	vij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Matillis relictæ Johannis Carite	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Adam Stamer	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d.
Hamo Campion	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus Hanuile	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Bartholomeus Bone	xij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Adam Faber	xij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Symon Burne	xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus Bakere	xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d.
Heredes Gervasii Turepin	.viij. partem unius acre unam virgam dimidiam et quarterium	v. d. ob.
Adam Cheke	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
	Summa	vij. s. vj. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre octava pars unius acre .xix. virge dimidia et quarterium unius virge.

In undecimo quarterio Batecok le Passur	vij. virgas	ij. d.
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Thomas Alard	quarterium unius acre dimidium quarterii et .iiij. virgas	xvj. d.
Rogerus Mortumer	vj. virgas	j. d. ob.
Gervasius Hughet	vj. virgas	j. d. ob.
Johannes Ledeloue	iiij. virgas	j. d.
Johannes Nowynd	vj. virgas	j. d. ob.
Adam Weterledere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Gabriel Tristram	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Hamo Blakeman	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Matillis Steuening	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob.
Milicencia Pigges- teil	viiij. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d.
Wymarcha Pigges- teyl	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Alanus Goman	ij. virgas et dimi- diam et quarte- rium	j. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Sauuenev	v. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob.
Reynerus le Palmer	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Motting Blobbere	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d.
Ricardus le Coggre	ix. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Broumengus Cris- tyn	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
	Summa	iiij. s. viij. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra .xv. virge et
dimidia virga.

TERCIA STRATA.

In duodecimo quarterio Willielmus Burgeys	viiij. partem unius acre .xix. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	ix. d. ob. qua.
Johannes clericus	viiij. partem unius acre .xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	viiij. d. qua.
Johannes Yeuegod	viiij. partem unius acre .ix. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	vij. d. ob.
Johannes Gascoign	viiij. partem unius acre .iiij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Codelaw del ord	viiij. partem unius acre unam virgamt ¹ dimidiam et quarterium	v. d. ob.
Johannes Nase	viiij. partem unius acre dimidiam virgam et dimidium quarterii unius virge	v. d. qua.

¹ vigat in the Record.

Johannes Yue filius Henrici	xiiij. virgas unum quarterium et di- midium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob.
Ricardus le Vetre	xiiij. virgas quar- terium et dimi- dium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Karolus Faber	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	ij. d. qua.
	Summa	iiiiij. s. iiij. d. ob.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra unum quar-
terium .v. virge et dimidia et dimidium quarterii unius
virge.

In terciodecimo quarterio Henri- cus de Ecclesia	xij. virgas dimidiam	iiij. d.
Ricardus Inthelepe	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes Colekyn le Paumer	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Ricardus Trace	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Willielmus Thurs- teyn	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Walterus Scolloc	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Willielmus Gerueys	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Alanus Brounete- sone	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.

Ricardus Scot del ord	xij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Herbertus dictus Brouning clericus	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Petronilla Ingel- berd	octavam partem unius acre unam virgam et quar- terium	v. d. qua.
Laurencius clericus	octavam partem unius acre unam virgam et quar- terium	v. d. qua.
Johannes Tailleur	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Petronilla relictā Johannis Purue- aunce	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Johanna de Stoke	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Petronilla de Herte- pole	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Ricardus Pace	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Heredes Stephani Cornman	.xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Johannes filius Jo- hannis Pace	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Johannes Stroyl	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes filius Ra- dulphi Pace	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Johannes Seman	octavam partem unius acre .v. vir- gas et dimidiam	vj. d. ob.

Walterus Songere	octavam partem unius acre unam virgam et quar- terium	v. d. qua.
Laurencius Hask- ard	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus Skore- feyn	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Magnus Willielmus	xvij. virgas Summa	iiij. d. et qua. vij. s. vj. d.
Summa terre hujus quarterii . ij. acre unum quarterium una virga dimidia et quarterium unius virge.		
In quartodecimo quarterio Rober- tus filius Radul- phi Coci	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Elecote Adam	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Johannes Palmere filius Johannis Palmere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Elyas Hamer	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes Pollard	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johanna et Petro- nilla filie Galfridi Russel	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Taunay	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d. ob.
Henricus Bacun	viiij. partem unius acre et .xij. virgas	viiij. d.

Robertus le Gric	viiij. partem unius acre et .iiij. vir- gas	vj. d.
Johannes de Mag- hefelde	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Willielmus de Bro- kexe	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Stephanus Colram	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Nicholaus Carpen- ter	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Alanus Maynard	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes Manekyn	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d. ob.
Willielmus le Al- blaster	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Galfridus Ponde- rous	xvij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes le Dore senior	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Benedictus Peny- fader	octavam partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	v. d. ob. qua.
Johannes filius Ger- vasii Alard	octavam partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Heredes Cotewif de Ihamme	octavam partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	vj. d.
	Summa	vj. s. x. d. ob. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre et .xj. virge.

In quintodecimo quarterio Ste- phanus Moriz	viiij. partem unius acre dimidiam virgam et dimi- dium quarterii	v. d. qua.
Ricardus le Ropere	x. virgas dimidiam et dimidium quarterii	ij. d. ob. qua.
Rogerus de Eldinge	x. virgas et quarte- rium	ij. d. ob.
Rogerus Godard	xj. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Ricardus Adam	xj. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Belde	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. vir- gas	vj. d. qua.
Johannes Chiprian	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Henricus Heued	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Vincencius Goldiue	octavam partem unius acre unam virgam et quar- terium	v. d. qua.
Galfridus de Tened	xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus Germeyn senior filius Ri- cardi Germeyn	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Crabbere	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Stephanus de Cruce	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.

Willielmus Hoghelyn	vij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Benedictusle Botere	vij. virgas	ij. d.
Radulphus Fauel	vij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus de Burne	vij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d. qua.
Ricardus Blobbere	vij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Adam Kenting	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Robertus Broke juxta molendinum heredum Johannis Bazan	xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Suift	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Ricardus Neam	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Rogerus Cotesone	x. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Lamb	vij. partem unius acre .v. virgas et dimidiam	vj. d. qua.
Willielmus Neel	vij. partem unius acre .v. virgas et dimidiam	vj. d. ob.
	Summa	vij. s. vj. d. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre unum quarterium dimidia virga et quarterium unius virge.

In sextodecimo

quarterio Galfri-	vij. partem unius	vj. d. qua.
dus Bauek	acre .v. virgas	

Johannes Brouning	viiij. virgas	ij. d.
Bonne Botertoke	viiij. virgas	ij. d.
Johannes Ancel	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes de Doure	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Johannes Hanuile	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Willielmus Brede- ware	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes de Iham- me	iiij. partem unius acre .xiiij. virgas dimidiam	xiiij. d. qua.
Willielmus Pace	iiij. partem unius acre .xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	xiiij. d. ob.
Johannes Gerueys de Pesemerse	viiij. virgas et dimi- diam et quarte- rium	ij. d.
Willielmus Godin- ogh	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Gervasius Scope- heued	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Scope- heued	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Walterus Spite- wymbel	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Remys	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Ricardus Albard	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Hugo Page	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Ricardus Rucke	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Gervasius Aldwyne	viiij. partem unius acre. et .iiij. vir- gas	vj. d.

Stephanus Wyting	viiij. partem unius acre .iiij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Felipe	xix. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Isoude	xviij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Adam Stonhard	viiij. partem unius acre et unam vir- gam	v. d. qua.
A latere hujus quar- terii Gervasius Alard junior habet unam acram		xl. d.

Summa xj. s. j. d. ob.

Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre unum quar-
terium .xiiij. virge et quarterium unius virge.

xxviij. s. iiij. d.

QUARTA STRATA.

In septimo decimo

quarterio Jo- hannes Dada	x. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. ob.
Johannes Ripecherl	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Nicholaus Whif	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d.
Walterus Stoket	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. qua.
Johannes Bateman	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. qua.
Adam Lokyere	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob.

Laurencius Yon	x. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d. ob.
Dominus Rogerus de Leukenore	quartam partem unius acre et .xiiij. virgas	xiiij. d. ob.
Dominus Willielmus de Echingham	quartam partem unius acre et .xiiij. virgas	xiiij. d. ob.
Simon de Echingham	quartam partem unius acre et .xiiij. virgas	xiiij. d. ob.
Nicholaus Pistor forester	quartam partem unius acre et .xiiij. virgas	viii. d. ob.
Henricus Seman	octavam partem unius acre et .xviij. virgas et quarterium	ix. d. qua.
Rose Picard	octavam partem unius acre et dimidiam virgam	v. d. qua.
Johannes Bakere filius Benedicti	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus Aubyn	vj. virgas dimidiam et quarterium et dimidium quarterii	j. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Doriual	vj. virgas dimidiam et quarterium et dimidium quarterii	j. d. ob. qua.
Laurencius Burgeys	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.

Johannes Boghiere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Matillis Beneyt	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Robertus Lef	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Rogerus Mite Wlle	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Rengerus Wylekyn	xij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
	Summa	viiij. s. ob.

Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre unum quarterium dimidium quarterii .v. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge.

In octavodecimo quarterio Henricus Heaued	x. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. ob.
Robertus Londones	vij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d.
Galfridus Trippe	vij. virgas dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Godefridus Langters	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Adam Aleman, boch[er]	viiij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d. qua.
Isabella Machon	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes filius Wil- lielmi Alard	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Willielmus de Can- tuaria	vij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d.
Ricardus Wibelot	vij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d.
Willielmus de Sand- herst boch[er]	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.

Simon de Helme	viiij. partem unius acre et quarte- rium unius virge	v. d.
Robertus le Hane	viiij. partem unius acre et quarte- rium unius virge	v. d.
Adam Eufemme	viiij. partem unius acre unam virgam et quarterium unius virge	v. d. qua.
Johanna relictā Alani Godefrey	viiij. partem unius acre .v. virgas et dimidiam	vj. d. ob.
Johannes Panifader	octavam partem unius acre unam virgam et quar- terium unius virge	v. d. qua.
Geraldus dictus Batecok' ate Welle	xviij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Henricus filius Jo- hannis aurifabri	viiij. partem unius acre .v. virgas et dimidiam	vj. d. ob.
Salerna relictā Wil- lielmi Maynard	viiij. partem unius acre .v. virgas et dimidiam	vj. d. qua.
Gervasius Pechun	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob. qua.
Matillis Bakestre	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.

Willielmus Trottesmale	vij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Ricardus Cocus	vij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Cornman	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Henry Port	vj. virgas et quarterium unius virge	j. d. qua.
Johannes Vetere	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Robertus Reyner	vj. virgas et quarterium	j. d. ob. qua.
Robertus le Botere	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d.
Alexander de Ecclesia	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Ralph Yring	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Galfridus Dali	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Heredes Nicholai Quic	xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Martin	xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	iiij. d. qua.
Henricus Monning	xij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus Joliet	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Large	xij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes filius ejus	xij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d.

Reginaldus Carpen- ter	xij. virgas et dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus de la Carette	xvij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
	Summa	x. s. viij. d. ob. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre dimidia quar-
terium .ix. virge et dimidia et quarterium unius
virge.

In nonodecimo quarterio Henri- cus de Strode	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Willielmus de Apel- tre sutor	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Hamo Sutor de Rya	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Henricus de Mo- ningeham	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Johannes frater ejus	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Johannes de Sand- wyco	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Gervasius le Cord- waner	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Willielmus le Bare- bour	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Ricardus Scot, Co- tiler	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Willielmus aurifa- ber	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.

Stephanus aurifa- ber	xv. virgas et quar- terium	v. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Bron	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii .xvij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xix. d.
Walterus Scappe	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii .xvij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xix. d.
Riginaldus Alard junior	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii .xvij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xix. d.
Paulus de Horne	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii .xvij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xix. d.
Thomas Godefrey	quartam partem unius acre dimi- dium quarterii .xvij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xix. d.

Johannes Andreu	quartam partem unius acre .vj. virgas et quarte- rium unius virge	xj. d. ob.
Johannes le Dore	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Ricardus Godefray	viiij. partem unius acre et .x. virgas Summa	vij. d. ob. xij. s. ix. d. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre dimidia .vij. virge
dimidia et quarterium unius virge.

In vicesimo quar- terio Willielmus Pate	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	ix. d. qua.
Walterus de Scote- nie	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium unius virge	iiij. d. ob.
Andreas Godard	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium unius virge	iiij. d. qua.
Matheus Godard	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Willielmus Toly	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Henricus filius Jo- hannis Alard	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
Johannes Pontre	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Henricus Bakere	viiij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Johannes Wallere	viiij. partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	vj. d.

Simon Salerne Rogerus et Johannes fratres conjunctim	viiij. partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Adam de Bidinden	viiij. partem unius acre et .iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Robertus filius Rogeri de Bidinden	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Squachard	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus aurifaber frater Stephani	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Heredes Mathei le Machon	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Godardus Cocus	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
Johannes Alard	iiij. partem unius acre .xv. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xiiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Pauly	iiij. partem unius acre .xv. virgas et quarterium unius virge	xiiij. d. ob. qua.
Jacobus Pauly	dimidiam acram et .xiiij. virgas	xxiiij. d. ob.
Johannes Godefrey	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
	Summa	xj. s. j. d.
Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre .viiij. pars unius acre .xviij. virge.		

In vicesimo primo quarterio Agnes Panifader	octavam partem unius acre .xvj. virgas et dimi- diam virgam	.ix. d. qua.
Rector ecclesie sancti Egidii re- gis	octavam partem unius acre .xvj. virgas et dimi- diam virgam	ix. d.
Rogerus Paumer	vij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	v. d. ob.
Sampson Heaued	xvij. virgas et quar- terium unius virge	iiij. d. ob.
Willielmus de Ihamme	vij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas di- midiam et quar- terium unius virge	v. d. ob.
Johannes Sperke	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus Salerne	xij. virgas dimidiam	iiij. d.
Margeria filia Ste- phani Roberd	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Rogerus Soutere, piscator	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Yeuegod	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Willielmus Kenting	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Goldiuc	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Sander de Brokexe longus	xvij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.

Petrus Goldiue	viiij. partem unius acre .vij. virgas et quarterium unius virge	vj. d. ob. qua.
Robertus de Can- tuaria	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas di- midiam et dimi- dium quarterii unius virge	v. d. ob. qua.
	Summa	vj. s.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidium quar-
terii .vij. virge et quarterium unius virge.

In vicesimo secun- do quarterio Bartholomeus Roberd	viiij. partem unius acre et. viij. vir- gas	vij. d.
Willielmus de Pul- ham	xx. virgas	v. d.
Paulus de Horne	quarterium unius acre et .xxxij. virgas	xviiij. d.
Walterus Scappe	dimidiam acram	xx. d.
Johannes Alard et Justinus fratres conjunctim	dimidiam acram	xx. d.
Johannes Buchard ingulf	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Thomas Pannoc	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Cok Badding	xvij. virgas dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Hamo de Marisco	xiiij. virga	iiij. d. ob.

Muriele Scrith	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Johannes Roteline	xvij. virgas dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Alexander Pistor de Westune	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Willielmus Grubbe	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Johannes Norreys, pistor	xvij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Brouningus Paumer	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Ricardus Quiliere	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Gervasius Popelote	xvij. virgas dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Jordanus clericus	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	ij. d.
Stephanus Specer	x. virgas dimidiam	ij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Passe- lewe	x. virgas dimidiam	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johanne Jone sone	xij. virgas et quar- terium unius virge	iiij. d.
Summa x. s. vj. d.		
Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre et .xxiiij. virge.		
A latere hujus quarterii supra- scripte (<i>sic</i>) Jo- hannes de Rac- kele	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
Walterus de Maris- co	iiij. partem unius acre	x. d.

Willielmus et Ricardus filii Tris-trami le Frere cum domo	viiij. partem unius acre et v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
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Summa xxij. d. ob.

Summa istius terre dimidia acra et .x. virge.

lx. s. xj. d. ob.

QUINTA STRATA.

In vicesimo tertio quarterio Ricardus Digon, trompour	xvj. virgas dimidiam	iiij. d.
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Johannes Scheylard, pistor	xvj. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
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Petrus Maynard	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	v. d. ob.
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Johannes Alard filius Johannis Alard	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	v. d. ob. qua.
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Hamo Cotiler	xj. virgas et dimidiam et dimidium quarterii virge unius	iiij. d. qua.
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Henricus dela Haye	xiiij. virgas dimidiam et dimidium quarterii unius virge	x. d. ob.
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Galfridus Draueke	xij. virgas dimidium et quarterium unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Frost	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes de Brede	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Petrus Blosme	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Russel	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Rogerus Machon, bocher	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Beneyt	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Adam Vader	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.

Adam Erl	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Beneyt Bocher	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Dod	xij. virgas quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
	Summa	vj. s. ix. d. ob.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia una virga et quarterium unius virge.

In vicesimo quarto quarterio Johannes le Palmere of Upredinge	xvj. virgas	vj. d.
Willielmus Heued	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Robertus Germeyn, junior	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Stephanus de Brokexe	xviiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Petronilla de Brokexe mater ejus	xj. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	ij. d. ob. qua.

Ricardus Germeyn filius Ricardi	xvij. virgas et quar- terium unius virge	iiij. d. ob.
Ricardus Germeyn pater ejus	xv. virgasdimidiam	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Crips, pistor	xv. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Stephanus Withon	viiij. partem unius acre et unam vir- gam	v. d. qua.
Bartholomeus Cam- pion	xij. virgas dimidiam	iiij. d.
Henricus ate Merse	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Thomas Malherbe	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Johannes Valer	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Walterus de Maris- co	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Willielmus de Ma- risco	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Gwido Cissor	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Robertus Specer dictus Jolif	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Johanna Dore	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Henricus Louecok	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Willielmus Citeu- este	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.

Walterus ate Walle	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. ob.
Johannes Deth	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
	Summa	vij. s. v. d. ob. et qua.
Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia unum quarterium unius acre .v. virge dimidia et quarterium unius virge.		
In vicesimo quinto quarterio Ricardus de Bilesham	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Deryng	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Sampson Cok Moris	vij. virgas et dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Nicholaus Albard filius Ricardi Albard	vij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d.
Jonas filius Willielmi Burgeys	xx. virgas	v. d.
Radulphus le Buf	xx. virgas	v. d.
Johannes Picard	xij. virgas dimidiam	iiij. d.
Johannes de Iwherst	vij. partem unius acre .xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. ob.
Petronilla de Iwherst	vij. partem unius acre .xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	viiij. d. qua.
Johannes filius Roberti Paulyn	vij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Hamo Roberd	vij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	vj. d. qua.

Ricardus Bonenfant clericus	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Willielmus Griffin	vij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d.
Robertus Goto- bedde	vij. virgas dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Laurencius Cupere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Alexander de Bro- kexe, curtus	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. qua.
Thomas Roger, pistor	vij. partem unius acre .vij. virgas dimidiam	vij. d.
Henricus Jordan	vij. partem unius acre et iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Goldingus Pistor	vij. partem unius acre et iiij. vir- gas	vj. d.
	Summa	vj. s. x. d.
Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre .vij. virge et dimidia virga.		
In vicesimo sexto quarterio Jo- hannes filius Go- defridi Buchard	vij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Adam Palmere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Dionisius filius Henrici Paumer	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Matheus Songere	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Thomas Cissor	xv. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Benedictus Carite	iiij. partem unius acre et .ij. vir- gas	x. d. ob.

Johannes Grik'	iiij. partem unius acre dimidium quarterii et .xij. virgas	xviiij. d.
Robertus filius Ste- phani aurifabri	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Scalle	xxxv. virgas	viiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus de Can- terbire, sutor	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Henricus Stronge	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Ricardus le Cannere	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
	Summa	v. s. iiij. d. ob. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra et dimidia et
.xix. virge.

SEXTA STRATA.

Invicesimo septimo quarterio Gerva- sius Alard senior	dimidiam acram	xx. d.
Philippus filius Laurencii clerici	viiij. partem unius acre et .vij. virgas	vij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus filius Ro- berti le Hane	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob.
Ricardus Bene	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Alanus Dagard	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Walterus Coting	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.

Stephanus Fachel	xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Nicholaus Dodlef	xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. ob.
Thomas Dodlef frater ejus	xiiij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Forester, pistor	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	vj. d. qua.
Henricus Jacob	dimidiam acram	xx. d.
Major de Wynchelsea quicunque fuerit	unam acram	xl. d.

Summa ix. s. x. d. ob. qua

Summa terre hujus quarterii .ij. acre dimidia acra unum quarterium dimidium quarterii et. xv. virge et dimidia.

In vicesimo octavo quarterio Thomas le Mathon	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus filius Johannis Valer	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Alicia Coggere	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	ij. d. qua.
Mabilia Coggere	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Juliana Gotebedde	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Dionisius Whitloc	v. virgas	j. d. qua.
Johannes Calot	vij. virgas dimidiam	j. d. ob. qua.
Alanus Grindelof	vij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d.
Adam Randulf	xij. virgas dimidiam	iiij. d.

Mabilia Lynlegges- tre	xj. virgas et dimi- diam quarterium et dimidium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d.
Reginaldus Cok Alayn	xix. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium unius virge	v. d.
Goda Charles	xj. virgas dimidiam quarterium et di- midium quarterii unius virge	iiij. d.
Alexander dictus Louecok' Rede- grom	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Ricardus Aleyn	xij. virgas	iiij. d.
Walterus Longus	viiij. partem unius acre et iiij. virgas	vj. d.
Johannes le Visch'	viiij. partem unius acre et .vij. virgas	vj. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus de Sal- cote	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Gilbertus Ledzetre	xij. virgas	iiij. d.
Rogerus Bulloc	viiij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Johannes ate Merse	viiij. virgas	iiij. d.
Johannes Specer	vj. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob.
Henricus de Ley- cestria	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Robertus Chauri	v. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.

Ricardus Deth	vj. virgas et quarterium	ij. d. ob.
Robertus Bertelot	v. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes de Arundel	vij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d.
Willielmus frater ejus	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Petrus de Arundel	x. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Codelawe	vij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d.
Willielmus de Pulham	xij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. ob.
Robertus Withon	xix. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	v. d.
Willielmus de Romene, pistor	xv. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	iiij. d.
Henricus Bocher	xvij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. qua.
Henricus Atenende	xij. virgas	iiij. d.
Jacobus filius Thome Godefrey	vij. partem unius acre et vij. virgas	vij. d.
Lucia Dicta Douce Martin	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Theobaldus Pistor	vij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Alicia filia Hamonis de Colecestria	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Johannes de Lindherst	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.

Mabilia Pollard	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Johannes de Portes- mue	xvj. virgas	iiij. d.
Willielmus Cupa- rius de Apeltre	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
	Summa	xij. s. ij. d. ob. qua.
Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre unum quarterium unius acre dimidium quarterii et .ij. virge.		
In vicesimo nono quarterio Ro- bertus le Hore	xvj. virgas et quar- terium unius virge	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus Prest	xj. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Simon Lineter	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d.
Walterus le Frye	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d. qua.
Cronnok relict Wileman	vij. virgas dimidiam	ij. d.
Ancel Candelarius	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Spakeman Cocus	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Alexander Hughe- man	viiij. virgas	ij. d.
Andreas Rape	xvj. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Faber	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Ranulfus de Oc- lynge	xj. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Robertus de Glynde	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.

Stephanus filius Willielmi Pate	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Dionisia relicta Si- monis de Hy- denie	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob. qua.
Philippus de Berne- horne	xviiij. virgas et di- midiam et quar- terium	iiij. d. ob.
Willielmus de Odi- mere	xv. virgas et quar- terium	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Thomas Bone	xvij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. ob.
Alanus Kenting	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Johannes Crutel	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Coralduſ Taverner	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d.
Thomas Suift	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Heuer	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus de Prom- hell	xv. virgas	v. d. ob. qua.
Simon aurifaber	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes filius Jo- hannis de Carecta	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Bartholomeus frater ejus	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Henricus ate Carte	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Walterus Prinkel	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Viſch'	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Gilbertus Coggere	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.

Radulphus Modi	xj. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Thomas	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d. ob. qua.
Thomas de Green	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
	Summa	ix. s. j. d. ob. qua.
Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre dimidia et dimidium quarterii .x. virge et dimidia.		
In tricesimo quar- terio Laurencius Cuppere	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes de Ho	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Thomas Teppe, sutor	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes filius Re- ginaldi Alard	octavam partem unius acre	v. d.
Henricus Horne	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Petrus filius Wil- lielmi Kenting	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Vincencius filius Roberti Cyteu- este	viiij. partem unius acre	v. d.
Agnes Panifader	unum quarterium unius acre	x. d.
Johannes Alard	dimidiam acram	xx. d.
Henricus Jacob	quarterium unius acre	x. d.
Robertus le Lode- leghe, pistor	xxvj. virgas	vj. d. ob.
Johannes Hewe	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.

Johannes Pollard	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Petronilla Brokexe	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d.
Walterus filius ejus	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Nicholaus Beil- werghete	ix. virgas et quarte- rium	ij. d. qua.
Alexander Ropere	ix. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Radulphus Porter	ix. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Rogerus Pote	ix. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Johannes Treneri	ix. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Johannes Schen- chere	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus filius Sampsonis dictus Guillot	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Summa viij. s. iiij. d. ob. qua.		
Summa terre hujus quarterii due acre dimidia dimidium quarterii unius acre .v. virge et quarterium unius virge.		
In tricesimo primo quarterio Regi- naldus Alard senior habet in exteriori loco ville predictæ	dimidiam acram et xviij. virgas	ij. s. qua.
Robertus Stoket	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	ij. d. qua.
Bate Pelliparius	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
Alanus Yonge, pel- liparius	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.

Johannes Audemer,	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
pelliparius		
Phelippus Cardi-	x. virgas	ij. d. ob.
nel, pelliparius		
Johanna relictæ Jo-	xv. virgas	iiij. d. ob. qua.
hannis Michel		

Summa iiij. s. iiij. d. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia virga et quarterium unius virge.

xliij. s. qua.

SEPTIMA STRATA.

In tricesimo secun-	viiij. partem unius	v. d. ob. qua.
do quarterio Jo-	acre et .vj. virgas	
hannes filius		
Walteri Scappe		
Willielmus Burgeys	iiij. partem unius	ix. d.
	acre	
Johannes filius Ra-	iiij. partem unius	ix. d.
dulphi Pate	acre	
Nicholaus Alard	dimidiam acram	xviiij. d.
Thomas Godefrey	dimidiam acram	xviiij. d.

Summa iiij. s. xj. ob. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia et .xxvj. virge.

In tricesimo tertio	xv. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
quarterio Thomas		
filius Godefridi		
Bochard		
Johannes le Cupere	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.

Johannes le Bakere schipwerghete	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Willielmus Scot	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Robertus Wlward	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. ob.
Robertus filius Ade de Wyntonia	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Gervasius Andrea	xiiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d.
Stephanus Osebarn	xviiij. virgas dimi- diam et quarte- rium	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Thomas Albus, pistor	xv. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Adam Erl	xj. virgas et quarte- rium	ij. d. ob.
Rogerus Fikeys	xiiij. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Augerus Dinder	xiiij. virgas et quar- terium	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes de Beil- werghete	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Barete	v. virgas	j. d.
Agnes Pilchere	v. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Paganus Coggere	vj. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. qua.
Coleman Petit, sutor	v. virgas	j. d.
Thomas dictus Boun Mounyer	vj. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. qua.

Robertus Balloc	xj. virgas et quarterium	ij. d. ob.
Gervasius Scot	xij. virgas et dimidiam	ij. d. ob. qua.
Thomas de Meydestane	xv. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Gervasius Tone-man	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam	v. d.
Johannes Terri	xviiij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Denote	xviiij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Walterus Schyue	xviiij. virgas et dimidiam et quarterium	iiij. d. ob. qua.

Summa v. s. v. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia unum quarterium dimidium quarterii .v. virge dimidia et quarterium unius virge.

In tricesimo quarto quarterio Adam Faber	xiiij. virgas	j. d. ob.
Theobaldus Waltermann	vj. virgas	j. d.
Willielmus de Chelintone	vj. virgas	j. d.
Johannes filius Benedicti le Bocher	vj. virgas	i. d.

Johannes Kemesse	ix. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Domus sancti Jo- hannis habet	unam acram dimi- diam quarterium et .vij. virgas	iiij. s. v. d. ob.
Petronilla relictā Mauricii Jacob et Petronilla filiasua	viiij. partem unius acre .ij. virgas et dimidiam	iiij. d. ob. qua.
Ricardus de Pulham	xviij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Jocus Tigclere	ix. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Eue	xiiij. virgas et dimi- diam	.iiij. d.

Summa v. s. ob. qua.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia unum quarterium et .v. virge.

In tricesimo quinto quarterio Johan- nes et Bartholo- meus de Carett'	dimidiam acram	xviij. d.
Adam Stonhard	unum quarterium unius acre et .iiij. virgas	ix. d.
Henricus de Carett'	unum quarterium unius acre	ix. d.
Walterus le Granger dictus Mite Steue	xv. virgas	iiij. d.
Isabella filia More- kyn Jacob	xv. virgas	iiij. d.

Summa iiij. s. vj. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra dimidia quarterium et .xiiij. virge.

xviij. s. xj. d. ob.

OCTAVA STRATA.

In tricesimo sexto	unum quarterium	ix. d. ob.
quarterio Gerva-	unius acre .iij. vir-	
sus Alard senior	gas dimidiam et	
	dimidium quar-	
	terii unius virge	
Vincencius Herberd	unum quarterium	ix. d. ob.
	unius acre .iij. vir-	
	gas dimidiam et	
	dimidium quar-	
	terii unius virge	
Stephanus de Bi-	unum quarterium	ix. d. ob.
dindenne et Jo-	unius acre .iij. vir-	
hannes de Iham-	gas dimidiam et	
me, clericus	dimidium quar-	
	terii unius virge	
Thomas Colram	unum quarterium	ix. d. ob.
	unius acre .iij. vir-	
	gas dimidiam et	
	dimidium quar-	
	terii unius virge	
	Summa	iiij. s. ij. d.

Summa terre hujus quarterii una acra .xiiij. virge et dimidia.

In tricesimo septi-	dimidiam acram	xviiij. d.
mo quarterio		
Vincencius Her-		
berd		

Stephanus Ger- meyn	dimidiam acram	xviij. d.
Johanna filia May- nardi Cornhethe	xv. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Robertus Ricard	xv. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus Russel	xv. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus de Esche	xv. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Heredes Radulphi Chol	octavam partem unius acre .iiij. virgas et quarte- rium	v. d.
Dionisius Mareys	xv. virgas et dimi- diam	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus le Lung	xix. virgas et quar- terium	iiij. d. qua.
Sampson Heued	xix. virgas et quar- terium	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes filius Martini de ec- clesia	vij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Thomas Boltan	vij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Ranulphus Skele	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Stace mater ejus	viiij. virgas	j. d. ob.
Matillis Beauchef	xj. virgas	j. d. qua.
Willielmus Page	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Stephanus Ropere	vij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Thomas le Mas	vij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Laurencius clericus	octavam partem unius acre	iiij. d. ob.

Jacobus filius Thome de Mey- destane	xix. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Seman	unum quarterium unius acre	ix. d.
Willielmus Semam	unum quarterium unius acre	ix. d.
	Summa viij. s. viij. d. ob. qua.	
Summa terre hujus quarterii tres acre et unum quarterium unius acre.		
In tricesimo octavo quarterio Thomas ate Curt, bocher	.xv. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Dyn chaper	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Willielmus de Mo- rile, bocher	viiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium unius virge	j. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus de Po- testerne carpen- ter	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Johannes Machon	x. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Willielmus de Schettele	xij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. ob.
Willielmus de Brede	viiij. partem unius acre et vij. virgas	v. d. ob. qua.
Thomas Haldan	viiij. partem unius acre et vij. virgas	v. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Lamb	viiij. partem unius acre et vij. virgas	v. d. ob. qua.
Gilbertus de Cruce	quartam partem unius acre	.ix. d.

Ricardus Guillot de Kyngestone	viiij. partem unius acre et .v. virgas	v. d. ob.
Johannes Godefrey	quartam partem unius acre et .xij. virgas	xj. d. ob.
Alexander de Brokexe, curtus	viiij. partem unius acre et xv. virgas	vij. d. ob. qua.
Henricus Yue	quartam partem unius acre	ix. d.
Johannes filius Reginaldi Alard	quartam partem unius acre	ix. d.
Jacobus Pauly	unam acram	iiij. s.
	Summa	ix. s. xj. d. qua.
Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre unum quarterium unius acre et .xix. virge et quarterium unius virge.		
In tricesimo nono quarterio Robertus Clericus	dimidiam acram ubi edificauit	xviiij. d.
Domus sancti Bartholomei	duas acras	vj. s.
Domus sancte Crucis	unam acram	iiij. s.
	Summa	x. s. et vj. d.
Summa terre hujus quarterii .iiij. acre et dimidia.		

Hee sunt placee liberate ad edificandum et
arentate sub pendente montis ex parte aqui-
lonari in terra aque salse proxima et pericu-
losa in omnibus custuosis.¹

Primo Stephanus aurifaber habet in primo quar- terio	iiij. virgas	j. d.
Nicholaus Alard	xij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Henricus Jacob	xij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Stephanus Colram	vij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes de Mag- hefelde	vij. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Justinus Alard	vij. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Johannes Seman	vij. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Alexander de Bro- kexe, curtus	vij. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Jacobus Paulyñ	xij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Jacobus Paulyñ de Upredinge	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Takes- nau	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes le Visch	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob.
Willielmus Seman	iiij. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Henricus filius Jo- hannis aurifabri	iiij. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.

¹ I never saw this word before, but it appears to be made for the occasion from the old French "costeaux," i.e., on all sides.

Johannes de Scote- nie	iiij. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Henricus Bakere	iiij. virgas et quar- terium	j. d. qua.
Adam de Bidin- denne	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob.
Stephanus Withon	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob.
Simon de Scotenye	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob.
Vincencius Her- berd	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Grik'	vij. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Reginaldus Alard junior	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d.
Johannes Alard	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Gervasius Alard junior	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Thomas Godefrey	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Johannes Andreu	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d.
Willielmus Neel	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Stephanus Moris	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Petrus Goldiue	ix. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus Pate	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. qua.
Henricus Bacun	vj. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob. qua.
Ricardus Baytaile	vij. virgas et dimi- diam	ij. d. qua.
Willielmus Batayle	vj. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob. qua.
Maheu de Horn	x. virgas	iiij. d.

Jacobus filius Thome Barba- toris	vj. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob. qua.
Walterus de Rac- kele	vj. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Lamb	v. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Robertus de Carett'	vij. virgas	ij. d. qua.
Thomas Alard	xij. virgas	iiij. d. ob.
Godardus Cocus	ix. virgas	ij. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Godefrey	x. virgas	iiij. d.
Johannes Thomas	x. virgas	iiij. d.
Stephanus de Bro- kexe	x. virgas	iiij. d.
Paulus de Horne	xiiij. virgas	iiij. d. qua.
Willielmus de Sal- cote	iiij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Ricardus de Pese- merse	iiij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Reginaldus Cok Aleyne	iiij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Johannes filius Jo- hannis pistoris	iiij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Robertus ate Merse	iiij. virgas	j. d. qua.
Heredes Johannis Batan	octavam partem unius acre et .xiiij. virgas	x. d.
Galfridus Bauek	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Adam Stonhard	iiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	j. d.

Willielmus de Bro- kexe	iiij. virgas dimidiam et quarterium	j. d.
Reginaldus Alard senior	vij. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Walterus Scappe	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Johannes Pate filius Johannis Pate	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Johannes Batayle	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Copyn de Lyde- hame	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Robertus Hane	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Johannes Yue	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Johannes filius Hen- rici Yue	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Henricus Yue	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Stephanus Ger- meyn	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Thomas Bone et Bartholomeus filius ejus	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Stephanus de Bi- dindenne	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Bochart filius Godefridi	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Henricus ate Carte	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Willielmus de Pole- ham	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.

Willielmus Maucap	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes Folke	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Ricardus Pate	iiij. virgas et dimi- diam	j. d. qua.
Johannes Patefrater ejus	v. virgas et quarte- rium	j. d. ob.
Henricus Broun	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes de Ihame, clericus	vij. virgas	ij. d.
Willielmus Burgeys	vij. virgas	ij. d.
Thomas Colram	vij. virgas	ij. d.
Gervasius Alard senior	x. virgas et d ⁿⁱ mi- diam	iiij. d.
Robertus Scalle	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.
Johannes filius Ger- veys Alard	vj. virgas	j. d. ob. qua.

Summa xiiij. s. ob. qua.

Summa terre sub pendente .iiij. acre dimidia .xx. virge
et quarterium unius virge.

Summa summarum tocius arentacionis .xiiiij. libre .xj.
solidi .v. denarii obolum quadrans.

Summa summarum tocius terre predictæ ^{xx}.iiij. acre .vij.
acre dimidia acra dimidium quarterii unius acre .vij. virge
et quarterium unius virge.

Item dicti Major et Jurati dicunt quod anno regni
Regis Edwardi sextodecimo citra festum sancti Jacobi
Apostoli dominus J. de Kyrkeby tunc episcopus Elienensis
ex parte domini nostri Regis communitatem de
Wynchelsea de tota terra contenta in rotulis illis in pre-

sencia vicecomitis comitatus Sussexie et aliorum nobilium tam militum quam aliorum plurimorum de dicto comitatu in seisinam posuit ex parte domini Regis et dicte communitalis. Repromittentes quod a solucione dicte arentacionis a festo supranominato usque in septem annos proximos subsequentes quieta esset et absoluta. Hujus autem repromissionis occasione edificati et arentati usque in presenti [tempore] nichil soluerunt. Super qua repromissione voluntas domini Regis in omnibus perficietur. Et ad majorem [securitatem] Major et Jurati assensu totius communitalis predicte sigillum dicte communitalis hiis presentibus apponi fecerunt. Datum apud Wynchelsea die Sabbati proximo ante festum sancti Michaelis Archangelli anno regni domini nostri Regis Edwardi vicesimo. [28 Sept. A.D. 1292.]

FINIS.



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